Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VII. NO. 122 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Karoa	7,009	Extra B.I. Co.'s sailing
27th "	Novara	6,850	Extra
28th "	Plassy	7,346	
5th July	Khyber	8,946	
12th "	Culna*	6,151	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A"	First Saloon. "B"	Second Saloon. "C"	Second Saloon. "A"	Second Saloon. "B"	Native Servants. Deck.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
816	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
787	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
27th June	Dilwara	5378	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
30th June	Lunga	Karachi direct
30th "	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th "	Dwarka	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kifuneasa Maru No. 2	K. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kiyo Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	2nd July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nashio	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi		25th June	Japan.
Shokyu Maru	R. Miyatake	14th June	25th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	15th July	25th "	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

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Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1 00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles. Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon. San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao. Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
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Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Post Box No. 389.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 811

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HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

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Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
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THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

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If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

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Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

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SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

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QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

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Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

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GEORGETTE NINNONS

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Cheap bargains also in

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This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
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Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

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Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

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WANTED SITUATION by a well-educated young man, experienced in French and English Commercial and General Correspondence. Speaks French. Apply Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2725

WANTED

NOTICE.—FREE FREE FREE—Advice and full particulars of HOW TO TRAIN YOUR MEMORY AND WILL-POWER. Appeals to all students, whether a Professor, a Lawyear, a Medical man, an Engineer, or a Petty Clerk. It will cost you nothing. Enclose annas 4 in postage stamps to cover postage and packing. Address F. da P. Wolf. Post Box No. 505, Bombay. 2750

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HONEY—Pure Matheran Honey invaluable for medicinal purposes. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 2536

MATRIC STUDENTS, buy Deo's General English Text-Book, price 14 annas, quite indispensable. Apply, AUTHOR, Dahiyadi (Sa.ara). 2815

ON VIEW—Mr. A. Geddis Valuable Furniture by Robert, McKenzie, Chesterfield Sofas, etc., at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, opposite Hotel Majestic. 2823

IMMEDIATELY FOR SALE—25 doz. SHOVELS square No. 3, going very cheap. Apply sharp to T. A. VASI, 141, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay. 2819

URGENTLY FOR SALE—One OLIVER TYPE MACHINE, No. 3, brief size. Price Rs. 150. Apply to the BOMBAY TRUNK DEPOT, 141, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 2819A

FOR SALE—One Alcohol Condenser by Manlove Alliott, very little used. Heating surface 500 square feet, capacity 500 gallons of liquor per hour. For particulars apply Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2700

RARE OPPORTUNITY—First class shop concern with up-to-date stock and First class customers on the best business locality of Bombay FOR SALE with Goodwill. Aply Box No. 694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2732

MODERN BUSINESS METHODS demand that stationery of high quality should be used. We combine economy with quality. that's why we are so successful. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A3

ARTISTS, the quality of your work depends on the kind of instruments you are using. It is our pride that for years we have been supplying to the leading artists in India. Fresh stocks of drawing and pen-painting materials always held in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B3

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris. Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	115
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	125
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 190, 200, 210.	175
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New), 18in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 8in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease.—A big office at Hornby Road. Apply personally S. D. DARA, Nabob Building next to Central Bank, Hornby Road, 1st floor. 2809

TO LET—SMALL and LARGE GODOWNS, at Love Lane. Apply Owner, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. 2779

A GODOWN in Nawiwady. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 2789

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Mercantile firm will pay premium to any one giving up to them immediately about 1,500 square feet of space for offices in Hornby Road, Esplanade Road or Ballard Estate. Apply with full particulars in confidence to Box No. 714 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2811

NOTIFICATION.

A contract for the supply of Cycles for the use of the several Departments in the Baroda State is to be given. Intending suppliers should send in their detailed proposals regarding make, prices, etc., to the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1919.

S. M. PAGAR,
Acting Director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda State,
2801 BARODA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Sheth Soorajmal Harkandrao, J.P., for the erection of a Public Drinking Fountain and Cattle trough at Princess Street, near Kalbadevi. Particulars as to the works and forms of tenders may be obtained from the office of the Supervising Architect Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir, at Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, where tenders should be delivered before the 7th proximo. 2805

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on THURSDAY, 19th June, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
2764 Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON AT KARACHI.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the concerned, Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the Eduljee Dinshaw Press, Karachi, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, 1919, at 9 A.M., as under:—

English Cast Iron about 200 Tons.
Large Cast Iron pipes Diameter 8 to 12 Inches.
Cast Iron Cog Wheel.
Cast Iron Valve
Iron Large Drill Machine.
Cast Iron Pipes of small sizes.
New Galvanized pipes 3/8in. and 1/4in.
Galvanized Iron Wire No. 12 B. W. G.

Terms Cash on Delivery.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Estate Brokers & Commission Agents,
Rambaugh Road, Karachi. 2787

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by the undersigned, who is the surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETH for the sale of the following property, situate at Mahableshwar, and known as "Green Wood". Any person desiring to purchase the said property is required to sign with his name and address, the form of tenders attached to the conditions of sale copy whereof can be obtained from Mr. Chunilal Jivandas, the executor at his residence at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakoredwar, or from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Executor at their office at the Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The offer must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, (which deposit shall be returned, if the offer is not accepted). as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas at his residence at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakoredwar, Bombay, not later than 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July, 1919.

The Executor does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

The two pieces of land described hereunder were purchased by the late Mr. Jagmonandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth in 1895, who built a Bungalow thereon at the cost of about Rs. 1,25,000. The Bungalow consists of a drawing room, four bed rooms with bath rooms attached, two verandahs and a kitchen There are also servants' quarters consisting of eight rooms and two verandahs, stables with four stalls, a coach house and grooms' quarters.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindolla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 2, containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 gunthas and bounded on the East by a Road to Babington Point from Satara Road, on the South by a forest, on the West by a forest and on the North by a plot, bearing Revision Survey No. 9.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, lying at Mahabaleshwar, in the village of Shindola, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 27, and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East by a forest, on the South by a forest, on the West by a Road leading to Babington Point and a plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the North by a forest.

Dated this 21st day of June 1919.

CHUNILAL JIWANDAS,
Surviving Executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth.
2764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

VALI MAHOMED & CO., of Bombay.
HYDERALLY & CO., of Calcutta.
SULEIMAN & CO., of Kobe, Osaka, Japan.

WE ESMAIL EBRAHIM, and BROTHERS, VALI MAHOMED MANEK DHUNJI and FAZUL KASEEM, formerly carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name of Vali Mahomed and Co., at No. 116, Chuckla Street, Bombay, in Calcutta under the name of Hyder Ally and Co., at No. 39-1, Canning Street, Calcutta and in Japan under the name of Suleiman and Co., at Nishkwe Honden Sanbancho, Osaka and at Kobe in Japan, hereby give Public Notice, that the said Fazul Kaseem on the 11th day of June, 1919, retired from the said partnership, and that all the property, assets and Good-will thereof and all the debts and outstandings due thereto on the 11th day of June, 1919, belong absolutely to the said Esmail Ebrahim and Bros., and the said Vali Mahomed Manek Dhunji. The said business will be continued by the said Esmail Ebrahim and Bros., and Vali Mahomed Manek Dhunji and all debts and other moneys now due to the abovementioned firms should be paid to them.

Dated this 12th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ESMAIL EBRAHIM & BROTHERS,
ESMAIL EBRAHIM,
VALI MAHOMED MANECK DHUNJI,
2814 FAZUL KASEEM.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts, made upto 31st December 1918
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To sanction the payment of the commission to Managing Agents referred to in the Directors' Report.
(4) To confirm the donation of Rs. 300 to the Officers' and Seamen's Hostel Fund.
(5) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June 1919, to the 7th July 1919 (both days inclusive).

By the Order of the Board.
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, 19th June 1919. 2797

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 150,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.
Sir DAVID YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.), Calcutta.
Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd.,) Hornby Road.
MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.)
KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Company), Mandvi.
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant. (Messrs. Mooljі Jaitha and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.S.S. Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (ex-Officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department will commence from the 19th June, 1919. 2655

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement which had appeared in the issue of this paper on the 18th and 21st instant over the signature of Messrs. Dharamsey and Co., as Attorneys for our client, Mr. Gulambhusein Ludhabhai and the advertisement which had appeared on the 25th instant over our signature on behalf of our client, Mr. Krishnadas Kalianji, we have to inform the public that our clients, Messrs. Gulamhusein Ludhabhai and Krishnadas Kalianji respectively withdraw all the allegations made by them against the other in the said notices.

Our client, Mr. Gulamhusein Ludhabhai, says that the information filed by him against Mr. Krishnadas Kalianji in the Police Court was filed by him through some misunderstanding and he withdraws the charge levied by him against Mr. Krishnadas Kalianji in the said Police Court. The disputes between our respective clients have been settled and our client, Mr. Krishnadas Kalianji, has retired from the partnership firm and all the assets and liabilities of the firm have been taken over by Mr. Gulamhusein Ludhabhai and he is now entitled to recover the outstandings due to the partnership firm and our client, Mr. Krishnadas Kalianji, has no interest in or claim against the said partnership firm.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1919.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gulamhusein Ludhabhai and Krishnadas Kalianji.
2824

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of 31 bales Satin Canledar of the Golbe Mill advertised on Friday, the 27th instant, will take place on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, on account of "Amas" Holiday.

NOTICE.

Auction Slae of 55 bales of Dosuti cloth advertised on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

55 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.
4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.
6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Dayal Lalji at his godown in Khoja Lane, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Sheth Gadmai Gumanmal.

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Mahomedalli Hajibhai.

175 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Varjivandas Hirji at his own godown in Dariasthan Lane, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Dayal Lalji:—

50 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SATIN CALENDER OF THE GLOBE MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Musa at Vithalvadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—

31 bales satin calender of the Globe Mill of which.

4 bales No. 5202 Ratal 8.
12 bales No. 5303 Ratal 8½.
12 bales No. 8605 Ratal 9.
3 bales No. 8705 Ratal 9½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Vanechand at his own shop in Dhanjee Street (Parsee Gali) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. at 2-30 ,toh,ZvunePmrff 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. AT MOTILAL BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE OLD SMALL CAUSES COURT, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Auction Sale of specially made to order teak and blackwood very desent highly polished furniture, very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich crockeryware, cooking utensils, English garden plants, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very strong and substantial selected teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom decent furniture, including sliding dining table and chairs, marble top very beautiful mirror back table, glass door cupboard, chest of drawers, complete iron cots, dressing and wash hand tables, ceiling and table fans, plains and tiled teapoys, one lot of cane furniture including chairs, tables, teapoys, etc., 2 very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich glass and crockeryware, one lot of cooking utensils, and a lot of English garden plants including palms, etc., et. The property of Mr. J. W. Smith.

Goods will be on view three days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 33 CASES AMERICAN WOOD SCREWS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

A.S. and Co. No. 1-6—6 cases Flat Head Brighs Iron Wood Screws, 1,410 gross of different sizes and numbers.

A.S. and Co., No. 1-5—5 cases Flat Head Bright Iron Wood Screws 1,475 gross.

A.S. and Co., No. 1-11—11 cases Flat Head Iron Wood Screws 2,081 gross.

E. M. S. No. 1-3—3 cases Flat Head Iron Wood screws 890 gross.

A. S. and Co. No. 1-8—8 cases Flat Head Iron Wood screws, 1,465 gross.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions from Lieut. Adjutant S. C. Pane, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—

About 275 lots containing unclaimed goods, etc., such as bundles of sundry clothes, wooden boxes, with clothes, tin trunks, with clothes, old boots and shoes, overcoats, gunny bags, wearing apparels, razais, utensils, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture; rich glass; crockery and plateware; and solid silverware; cutlery; dining table and chairs; sideboard and dumbwaiters; rich Persian and Brussels carpets; electric table and hall lamps and fans; drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs; rich cabinets; fancy ornaments; door chicks; rich engravings; single and double bedsteads; dressing and wash-hand tables; dressing chest of drawers; cloth and gown presses; mirror door almyrahs; ice box with refrigerator; hat stand; Singapore cane furniture; partition and screen; verandah benches; writing tables; glass door book cases; revolving book stands; Singer hand and foot sewing machines; terra cotta figures; aluminium utensils, etc. etc., The property of A. Geddis, Esq., of James Finlay and Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 handsome strong English built canoe shape rubber tyred victoria, in excellent order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquine office shighram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 country-bred pony, 4 years old, going in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture; plated ware; glass and crockeryware; hand painted dinner set; also Kashmere carved and blackwood open carved furniture; Chesterfield by Roberts, dining table and chairs; sideboard; almyrahs; glass door book cases; cloth and gown press; dressing chest of drawers; dressing and wash-hand tables; English chair; one sweet-toned abonized cottage piano by Marcks and Co., Ltd.,; single and double bedsteads; carved tables; cane chairs; palm stands; hatstands; carved screen; Historian's History of the World 25 Volumes, Encyclopaedia; bentwood chair; trunk stand ice chest; aluminium utensils; English enamelled bath tub, etc., etc.

The property of A. L. Clapham, Esq.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 4 cylinder, 7 seater E. M. F. Car with Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburetter, new Studebaker body with hood and curtains, all tyres almost new, in good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 14, Convent Street, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture; glass, crockery and platedwares dining table and chairs; sideboard and dumbwaiters; drawing room suits of sofas and chairs; Chesterfield sofas; drawing room cabinets; single and double mirror glass door almyrahs; old carved ornaments; stands and jardineers; Majolica and copper enamelled vases; terra cotta figures; one sweet-toned abonized cottage piano by Solmeider; rich pictures and oleographs; fancy teapoys; dressing chest of drawers; marble top dressing and wash-hand tables; brass and iron single and double bedsteads; meatsafes; real velvet piled rugs; rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of a European Gentlemen going Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach Villa" Kantwadi, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dinning table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinet, singe and double mirror door almyrahs, blackwood open carved furniture handsome flower vases, and table, ornaments, rich pictures, and oleographs, musical box, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, ice box, baba perambulator, a large lot of garden tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lent Commander D. J. Mansfield, R. I. M., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Engine House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palmstands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, frames, wash-hand tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NEW ISLAM OIL MILL AS A GOING CONCERN.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sale by Public Auction at Khoja Street near Two Tanks by order of Mr. Abdula Haji Sidick to dissolve partnership:—

Th eabove oil mill knows as the New Islam Oil Mill compising 60 H. P. Crude oil engine of Imperial maker, 16 oil mills by Aderji, oil and water tanks, pumps, fittings etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Jairaj House" Middle Colaba, at a little distance from the Tram Terminus, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware, and platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpet, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing tables, Marck's sweet toned square piano, silver show case baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of C. Glasgow, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc. comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, tapestry drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cashmere tables, table ornaments, rich carpets, hatstands, teapoys, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans and lights, China matting rich glass, porcelain and platedware etc.

The property of J. F. Calvert Esqr of G.I.P. Railway and others.

The above is on viev..

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on Sunday, 29th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). at 54, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; dining room chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggons; dumbwaiters; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; English Chesterfield couch and easy chairs; Brussels and Persian carpets; iron bedsteads; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; electric and Jost's fans; Chappell and Co.'s sweet-toned upright-grand piano; bedroom chest of drawers; aluminum utensils; partitions; bead chicks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. A. Lafond, I. M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The property of an European gentleman:—
One 2 seater Motor Car.

AUCTION SALE on Monday, 30th June 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). at "Hyder Building", opposite Ordnance Quarters, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; dining room chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggon; dumbwaiter; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; Chesterfield sofa; easy chairs; teapoys; table ornaments; sweet-toned piano; iron bedstead; cabinet gramophone; iron safe; rich carpets; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; chest of drawers; perambulator; aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. E. Symes, Esq. of Messrs. S. Rose and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 650 BALES PHOENIX MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at Tambakanta, in Mr. Maganlal Purbhodas Shop by order of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Tricumlal Mulchand:—

450 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 6½s Mule Gaylan Ticket.

100 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 20½s Ring Hanus Ticket.

100 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 22s Ring Hanus Ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 192 BUNDLES GALVANISED HOOPS.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, the following goods:—

192 bundles Galvanised Hoops.

AUCTION SALE OF PLASTER OF PARIS AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellassis Road, opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of Plaster of Paris 4½ tons and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT BABA DHABOO STREET (FULL GALI).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises by order of the mortgagee in exercise of the power contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th December, 1914, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Borah Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort at Baba Dhaboo Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2710, and New Survey No. 4425, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6923, and Street No. 192-194 and bounded as follows, on the East by the Baba Dhaboo Street, on the West by the house of Orah Abdulally Moosaji, on the North by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahimji and on the South by the house formerly belonging to Esmailjee Currimbhoy but now belonging to Rukiabai widow. Noorbhoy Esmailji and Abbasbhoy Noorbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), also WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July and THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the flolowing unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewellery bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head (mounted) waterproof paint, cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, 10 volumes Hamsworth commercial library, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santal pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserve.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljі Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine fancy, English made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES GHAGHRAPAT.

On THURSDAY, the 26th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Shah Hakamchand Valumji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Jamnadas Fulchand of Govindgully.

4 Packages Ghaghrapat No. 455.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CHROME LEATHER PACKING BENDS, LACES AND BELTING.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

10 cwt. Chrome Leather Picking Bend cut lengths.

1 cwt. Chrome Leather Laces.

1 Roll Chrome Leather Beltings 4 inches 437½ ft.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) One log frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs up to 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome with Blade.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome with Blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with Blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in. Pully by Ransome.
(7) One Emery wheel Blade sharping machine
(8) Steam Engine Wilson make 14 h.p.
(9) Cochrone patent vertical boiler 15in. by 5in. by 60in.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shiftings, gearing pully, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GREY FANCY DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thakar Gopalji Valji and on account and at the risk of Thakar Mathuradas Vishram of Dadargully

10 bales grey fancy dhotees No. 501. 8 to 10 yards, quality of No. 1648 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Presents
To-Night!
THE GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL OF THE ARMY
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Supported by
RALPH KELLARD and STAR COMPANY.

In "Pearl of the Army" you have the greatest serial star in the world, an all-star cast, a wonderful story of love, mystery and adventure, with present-day war incidents.

FIRST 3 EPISODES
SHOWING THIS WEEK.

Don't miss this splendid opening instalment. Together with

PICTORIAL NEWS AND A RIPPING COMIC.

3 Shows Nightly at 7,8-45 & 10-30
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THURSDAY JUNE 26th.
THURSDAY JUNE 26th.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th
BOOK EARLY
BOOK EARLY
at ROSE & Co.
PIE No. 1
Thursday and Friday, June 26th & 27th
PIE No. 2
Saturday, June 28th
SPECIAL NOTE
EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
THE TREMENDOUS & SENSATIONAL CLIMAX OF THE GREAT SERIAL,
"HANDS UP"
Starring the daring
RUTH ROLAND
DO NOT MISS THE LAST EPISODE.
ALSO
IMPERIAL
Presents To-Night,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
BABY GLORIA JOY
Another young Pathe Star in a two-part Comedy entitled,
"I WANT TO BE A LADY"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest from Home & Abroad.
AVIATION
An extremely interesting and instructive film showing all about modern aviation.
AN ENEMY OF SOAP
By the Famous
TOTO.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
***TIME*;**
7, 8.-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Look Out For
SOME STARTLING PICTURES AT THE IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY At 9-30 p.m.
VAUDEVILLE
Introducing the very Latest Craze from London
A "JAZZ" DANCE
By ALICE MAY and CLAYTON ROBBINS
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War.
DAILY AT 6-30 p.m. **"WOMANHOOD** THE GLORY OF THE NATION"
THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EXCELSIOR DAILY at 6-30
presents Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War.
"WOMANHOOD
The Glory of the Nation"
THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EMPIRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"PEGGY" A LA BILLIE BURKE The most fascinating Girl.
"PEGGY" Her piquant beauty, her appealing feminity and the gentleness of her impersonation have made her name a household word throughout the land. Miss Burke has attained an enviable position as a screen favourite.
PEGGY" A Girl of To-day in a village of Yesterday.
A DELIGHTFUL HEROINE.
No one who sees this great Film play will blame the Scottish Minister for saying to Peggy
"WITH YOU I'D BE HAPPY IN A GRAVEYARD."
This play is a triumph worthy of the world-famous star who is featured in it.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents to-day and during the week.
The popular socio religious Photo-play
BILWAMANGAL
alias
BHAKTA SOORDAS
featuring
BOMBAY'S STAGE FAVOURITE
MISS GUAHAR
An extra show daily at 5-15
NEXT SATURDAY
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL
SIRENS OF THE SEA.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
will very shortly decide upon the future political destinies of this Indian Continent.
You have heard a lot and read much about this august assembly of Great Britain—have you ever had a glimpse at one of its actual sessions?
In the exquisitely brisk and absorbing 5 Reel episode of the
"MYSTERY OF THE THREE BRASS BUTTONS"
you are personally ushered into the Lower House of Parliament;
ULTUS!!
the Super Man, is simply unsurpassable in ingenuity, courage, physical endurance, in this mighty adventure of his, this Third Week, at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

FAMOUS AND FAVOURITE SONGSTRESS
Miss GAUHAR JAN OF CALCUTTA
will give her
MUSICAL CONCERT
on Sunday, 29th June 1919 at 9-30 P.M.
AT
Balliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.
PLAN AND TICKETS AT THE THEATRE.
SPECIAL PARDAH arrangements can be made.
LADIES & CHILDREN Half rates in Orchestra.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd June 1919.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.737	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.6	Deg
West Bulb Thermometer	79.0	"
Dew Point	77.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.781	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0	"
Minimum do	80.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.	
Movement of Wind	119	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.04	Inchs.
Total fall during month	14.74	"
Do. do. year	14.85	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 24th.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Std.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Std.	
	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ju'e	h.	m	ft.	in.
Tues.	24	m	8	14	36	4	24	m	1	29	16	8
			7	47a	36	0			2	4a	20	5
Wed.	25	m	9	24	27	6	25	m	2	28	15	11
			8	59a	26	4			3	17a	19	11
Thur.	26	m	10	20	25	7	26	m	3	20	15	2
			9	59a	26	0			4	10a	19	2
Fri.	27	m	11	9	29	6	27	m	4	14	14	7
			18	54a	27	11			5	14a	18	5
Sat.	28	m	11	54	30	0	28	m	5	2	14	4
			11	6a	27	6			4	17	17	10
Sun.	29		0	47a	30	2	29	m	5	40	14	6
									6	50a	17	5
Mon.	30	m	0	35	27	7	30	m	6	32	14	11
			1	18a	29	11			7	33a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 24 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 3m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m.
" 26 (Thursday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m.
" 27 (Friday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Saturday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 2 m
" 29 (Sunday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m
" 30 (Monday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the aveage in the east Punjab; night temperatue is above normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. The air continues much drier than usual. Temperature is above the average throughout the excess ranging up to 10deg. at Cawnpore which again recorded a maximum of 108deg. F. yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana and above it in Bikaner and upper Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner. Day temperature rose to 115deg. F at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except at coast stations. Day temperature continues above normal at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average at several stations; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar reports 0.80in., Mormugao 0.60in. and Ratnagiri 0.45in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains in excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23in. of rain and an overcast sky; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and has also occurred locally in Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan; the only amount exceeding an inch is 1.50in. at Cochin. Elsewhere weather continues dry and no improvement is perceptible in monsoon conditions. The distribution of humidity and temperature is on the whole similar to that obtaining yesterday.

Some extension of rainfall may occur into the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd June, 1919:—

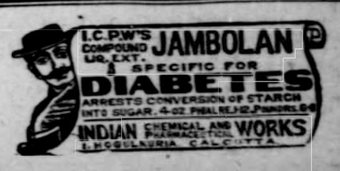
The break in the moonsoon is more marked this morning and little rain has fallen outside Assam, Bengal, Burma and the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Bengal. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the east Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point, Diamond Island one and a half inches; Tavoy, Akyab two; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu four; Dhubri one and a half; Shillong, Narayangani two; Jalpaiguri one; Darjiling three; Simla a half; Jandalpur three-quarters.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th June, 1919, was 29.958 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barom ter readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.



FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

(This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot. Kathiawar. India.

GREAT STRENGTH GIVER

KING OF TONIC
MAKARDHVAJ

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. Price Re. 10 per 40 pills.

DRAKSHASV

removes weakness—is a hunger stimulant—brings sound sweet sleep. The pain in the chest, diarreah, cough, colds are removed by the use of "DRAKSHASV", and the face is made radiant with joy. Price for big bottle only Rs. 2.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Keshav Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALIST FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy
PIPES, HARDWARE AND
MILL STORE SUPPLIERS
AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc
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BOMBAY No. 3.
Telephone No. 2458.

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WHAT ?
Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc. which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
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ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.
CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL
288, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY No. 3.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Throat and Chest.
By virtue of the rich healing essences possessed alone by Peps, these unique tablets cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, and general chest and lung troubles, where liquid medicines entirely fail. Mixing with the breath, the Pep fumes, which arise as a tablet dissolves in the mouth, are taken down the throat and into the furthest corner of the lungs. Thus any soreness, inflammation or weakness is given direct treatment. The chest is eased, the sore bronchials are relieved and breathing made comfortable. Peps are guaranteed to contain no opium, laudanum, or other narcotic.
Of all Chemists at 1 Rupee a bottle. Post free from Rs.1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
Peps

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
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Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only. Discount Ans. 2 per Rupee on each bargain.
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TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram :—"Royalmotor."
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Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses
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ALSO PATENTED
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Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
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Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—RS. 10
PER DAY.
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiases, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 9 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two) only. Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
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c. 2, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool June 20th.

			bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	—
" " Imports	—	—	—
Mid. Americans Spot	—	—	23,000
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	—	20.42
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—	July	12.48
		Oct.	32.18
New Orleans 11 a. m.	—	Jan.	31.65
	—	July	32.90
		Oct.	30.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19.85
July	19.64
Aug.	19.35
Sept.	19.25
Oct.	18.95
Nov.	...
Dec.	18 50
Jan.	18.42
Feb.	...
Mar.	18.13
April	18.07

Prices taken at 12-10 a.m. (nearest actual values).

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 20th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19.95
July	19.76
Aug.	19.40
Sept.	18.21
Oct.	19.00
Nov.	18.85
Dec.	18.74
Jan.	18.63
Feb.	19.51
Mar.	18.40
April	18.28

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 20th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
June	27.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	—	14.20
" " Fully Good	—	14.70
" " Fine	—	14.95
" No. 1 Oomra Good	—	16.30
" " " Fully Good	—	16.80
" " " Fine	—	17.05
" Broach Good	—	17.30
" " Fully Good	—	17.55
" " Fine	—	17.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York June 19th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	13,000
" Export to Great Britain	—	Nil
" to Continent	—	Nil
Futures at New York July	—	32.78
" " Oct.	—	31 68
" " Jan.	—	31.26
Spot Cotton at New York	—	33.60
" " Orleans	—	32.13
Futures at New Orleans July	—	32.38
" " Oct.	—	31 24

New York, June 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—
" to Continent	—	—
Future at New York July	—	32.22
" " Oct.	—	31.83
" Jan.	—	31.48
Spot Cotton at New York	—	33.15
" Orleans	—	33.00
Futures at New Orleans July	—	32 40
" " Oct.	—	31.33

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 24.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened irregular, the opening price for Fully Good Broach July August being Rs. 596, but the rate soon declined to Rs. 588 and improved to Rs. 591. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 588 and Rs. 590, the price remaining steady at the latter quotation for some time. At 3 p.m., the rate was again Rs. 588. The market is a weather one, and fluctuations may be said to be due to the passing of clouds over Bombay, though the official weather report shows no signs of rain, the monsoon current being very weak. By 4 p. m., the price of Broach had declined to Rs. 585, but the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 588½. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 592, advanced to Rs. 593½, and with further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by exporters and mills at better prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	587
Fully Good Bengal	July	448
Fine Oomras	July	518
Good Southerns	June	555
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	555

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 24TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs.
Gully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	588
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	443
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	510
Good M.G. Southerns	June	559
" " "	July-August	554

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	472	460	447	432	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	467	455	442	427	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	525	515	497	..	"
Central Provinces	545	535	520	..	"
M.G. Broach	602	595	588	578	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	571	559	"
Sawginned Dharwar	..	592	585	575	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd June 1919.

Cotton	7,252	Bales,
Wheat	8,558	Cwts.
Linseed	3,964	"
Rape etc	3,227	"
Gingelliyseed	19	"
Poppyseed	2,369	"
Groundnuts	2,278	"
Castorseed	76	"
Rice	31,334	"
Myrabollams	320	"
Cottonseed	25 974	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	6,620	"
Jewar	4,908	"
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	699	

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ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerces.

Bombay, June 24th, 6.p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74	0	0	..		
" " Cawnpore 10-30	74	0	0	..		
" Karachi Bengal	75	0	0	..		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17	12	0	..		
" " Cawnpore	18	0	0	..		
" " Yellow Cawnpore	18	0	0	..		
Linseed Brown Bold	21	14	0	23	0	0
" Thin	21	8	0	22	8	0
Teelseed White 85-15	112	0	0	..		
" Gajar 75-25	110	0	0	..		
" Gajar 50-50	108	0	0	..		
" Black	92	0	0	..		
Poppyseed White	21	0	0	22	0	0
Groundnuts	110	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	4	0	..		
Barley	44	0	0	..		
Castorseed	84	0	0	..		

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 24th.

	Rate Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	1	8
Shapurji No. 10½	1	0	0
Currambhai No.12½	1	1	6
Light Houses No. 6½	0	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong "	208½
Shanghai	316½
Japan	123
Singapore	136

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 260-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
66 D/st. Japan, Rs. 120-8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 316-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
3 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement long dated, 82
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was quiet but steady; in the miscellaneous shares Tata Bank improved to Rs. 58 buyers.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay, Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,350; Swan, 755; Simplex, 532-8; Shahpurji, 128-12m., Madhowji, 2,355; Kohinoor, 1,500; Currimbhoy, 430; Kastoorchand, 1,100; Finlay, 650; Fazulbhoy, 852-8; David, 655; Crescent, 255; Colaba, 1,800; Century, 480; By. Deying, 1,590; Bundi, 56; Cen. Mining, 41; Katni Ord., 345; Katni Defd., 1,830; Tata Old., Defd. 1,335; Tata New Defd., 610; Tata O., 258-12; Shivrajpur, 45; Alcocks, 870; By. Burma 1,005; Bt. Burma Petro., 31-8; By. Tramway, 800, By. Steam, 425; Tata Hydro., 1,490; Tata Bank 58; Tata Oil. 345.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,340; Swan, 755; Simplex, 525; 1495; Currimbhoy, 430; Kastoorchand, 1,135; Shahpurji, 127-8; Madhowji, 2,355; Kohinoor, Finlay, 655; Fazulbhoy, 845; David, 662-8; Crescent, 255; Colaba, 1,780; Century, 452-8; B. Deying, 1,690; Bundi, 55-8; Cen. Mining, 41; Katni Ord., 345; Katni Defd., 1,830; Tata Ord., 260; Tata New Defd. 610; Tata Old Defd., 330; Shivrajpur, 44; Alcocks, 870; By. Burma, 005; Bt. Burma, 32; By. Steam, 112-8; Tata Hydro., 1,490; Tata Bank. 57; Tata Oil, 350.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

A slight depression has been evident in almost all the chemicals during the last week. Merchants are very anxious now about the final signing of the Peace Terms. Several mills show the tendency of buying great stocks in anticipation of the markets possibly going high. Recent arrivals have been fair, and consequently the quotations have been easier. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide U.A. Rs. 12 per cwt.; Sodium Sulphide American Rs. 9 per cwt.; Zinc Chloride English Rs. 20 per cwt.; Glauber Salt Rs. 5-4 per cwt.; Washing Soda Rs. 8 per cwt.; Turkey red oil Rs. 52 per cwt.; Soft Soap Rs. 20 per cwt.; Caustic Soda 98 per cent. U.A. Rs. 30 per cwt.; Caustic Soda 72 per cent. Rs. 18 per cwt.; Soda Ash Rs. 131 per ton; Soda bi carb bags Rs. 169 per ton; Soda bi carb casks Rs. 212 per ton; Epsom Salt Rs. 12 per cwt.; Bleaching Powder Eng. Rs. 26 per cwt.; Bleaching Powder Jap. Rs. 13 per cwt.; Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 110 per cwt.; Vegetable Tallow Rs. 40 per cwt.; Silicate of Soda Rs. 10-8 per cwt.

Among Sizing Starches, the tone is almost as usual steady, and the recent arrivals of about three thousand bags of Sago shall have a slight depressing effect. However the demand is fair. Sago is still quoted between Rs. 17 and 18 per cwt. Frainak is quoted at Rs. 21/22 per cwt. Sizing Flour is quoted at Rs. 24/25 per cwt. Pure cent per cent. mutton tallow is quoted at Rs. 47/48 per cwt., however, there is a free adulteration of other starches, and consequently, it is offered by some at a very fanciful low price.

MILL STORES.

The demand from local as well as mofussil mills is now very fair, and merchants are receiving good many inquiries, as a result of which the market must go high, but those who were overstocked and had to incur heavy losses are now very keen of making cash money, and free themselves from the old stocks. Healds are generally quoted between Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-9-0 per 800 eyes, while red eyes have a somewhat higher price. Reeds excepting 32 counts are quoted between 4 and 5 annas per 100 dents. 32s. are quoted between 6 and 7 annas. Roller Cloth Kenyon is quoted between Rs. 4 and 5 per yard. The quotations from Home are still very high. Pickers No. 4. Line are quoted at Rs. 68/75 per gross.

TRY
G. & J. MACLACHLAN'S
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"IONA BLEND"
SCOTCH WHISKY
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Largely used by Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
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Ready for Immediate Delivery
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Guard against Monsoon by using our
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS
of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.
Any sizes available for immediate delivery.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. Earyalus via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. Kasado Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Delmara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Mail Steamer Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	00	10	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	10	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee regrets his inability to reply individually to the large number of letters of condolence, sympathizing with him in his bereavement in loss of his wife and therefore hereby begs to tender his acknowledgments to all his kind friends.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Commercial Pacific Cable is restored and the delay is now normal on outward Indian traffic via Madras.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Monday the 30th June 1919 being "Id-ul-Fitr" or "Ramzan" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All post offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Offices will however remain open on that day.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The name of Mr. S. K. Kelkar was inadvertently omitted by us in the list of successful candidates appearing at the last School Leaving Examination.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The opening address of this session will be delivered by Prof. A. R. Wadia of the Mysore University, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. The subject of his address will be "The Spirit of Criticism."

The Hon. Chief Justice N. C. McLeod will preside.

The address is open to all.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE BAND AT EXCELSIOR.

So seldom has the Band of the 1st Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment been heard in public of late that lovers of full Military Band music are bound to attend the above Theatre on Sunday night at 9-45 when a strong programme has been arranged by Band Master Beresford Young by special permission of Lieut.-Col. L. E. Humfrey, Officer Commanding. "Pomp and Circumstance," an Egyptian Suite," two Jazz selections and "Tannhauser" are amongst the varied items to be submitted, and in addition Capt. C. W. Firth will sign "Drake Goes West." Cpl. Tuck "Nirvana," Cpl. Lee "He Heard the Great Sea Calling" and Cpls. Tuck and Lee will sing the popular duet "Watchman, What of the Night."

INTERCESSORY MASSES IN HONOUR OF ST. ANTHONY.

A correspondent writes:—

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and the Right Rev. A. Gyr, S.J., Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay have approved of and most earnestly recommend the following appeal which has been issued to the Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein "in view of the dire consequences of the failure of last year's monsoon which are being acutely felt all over owing to the abnormal increase in the prices of all foodstuffs and specially of rice which is the main food of all and particularly of the poor. That a recurrence of it may not take place as it is feared it might, it is intended to offer intercessory Masses, as many as possible in different churches in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein in honour of the great wonder-worker, St. Anthony on Sunday the 13th July, 1919.

It is therefore expected and earnestly hoped that all the Catholics will make it a point to assist at any of these Masses on that day and beseech our Lord through the intercession of the Saint to have pity on us and grant us a good monsoon and peaceful times.

To meet the necessary expenses, each and every person is kindly requested to subscribe not more than one anna per hand. The surplus if any will be distributed among the parishes there are St. Anthony's alms-boxes."

Lists of subscriptions can be had from Mr. F. X. Alphonso, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

INFLUENZA IN RANGOON.

Twenty-nine deaths from influenza are reported on Saturday and Sunday in Rangoon. The Health Officer admits the recrudescence of the epidemic.

His Holiness Shri Martand Manik Prabu has arrived at Palghar.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali reports that Mr. Shantaram Narayan Vinekar, of Gadag has become life member of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali by paying Rs. 100.

THEFT AT EVANS FRASER'S.

JUVENILE SENT TO REFORMATORY.

"Such thefts have become very frequent of late. Only yesterday a case of theft committed by a juvenile, was tried. I should like to make an example of this case," said Deputy Inspector Ferguson while pressing for an exemplary punishment on Rakhma Pandoo, a boy-peon in the employ of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company, who was charged with the theft, as a servant, of a bottle of scent valued at Rs. 5, and convicted and sentenced by Mr. Aston, to be confined in the Salvation Army's Reformatory School for three years.

It appeared from the evidence that on Monday, the boy Rakhma was brought before Mr. E. Swyer, the manager of the firm by Miss Irene Demello who stated that she found the boy taking away the bottle of scent. The boy was handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty.

SERVANT STEALS JEWELLERY

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston Inspector Dyer charged one Santan Dias, a Goanese, with the theft, as a servant, of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,000 belonging to his master Rustam F. Viccaji.

It was alleged that the accused served the complainant for a few days and then absconded. On Sunday last the complainant's wife found the jewellery which she kept in a silver box on the dressing table, missing and the accused was suspected. The complainant reported the theft and gave a description of the accused to the police who arrested the accused and recovered all the property, some from a Marwadi's Shop and some from a club at Chandanwadi, where the accused used to live.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

PICK POCKET GETS 2 YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dawood Khan charged Laxuman Babu, a man having six previous convictions with the theft of Rs. 31 in currency notes, from the pocket of Umedmal Marwadi.

The complainant deposed that on Monday last he was walking along the Kalbadevi Road and when he stood opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, the accused came from the opposite direction, gave him (complainant) a push and took away the notes from his pocket. He then ran after the accused and arrested the accused and found the notes in his hand. The accused was then handed over to the police.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment.

UNDESIRABLE BOARDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Klein charged one Baloo Sanoo, with the theft of Rs. 79 the property of Bahgibai, with whom, the accused was boarding.

It appeared that on the 6th instant after locking her room the complainant went out. On her return she found the money missing. She suspected the accused who had disappeared since that day. Subsequently she by chance, met the accused on Monday, seized him and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SWADESHI VOW.

MORE SIGNATORIES.

Bapubhai Bhimbhai Desai.
Keshavji Jiva Mehta.
Dhirajlal Chhaganlal.
Dhirubhai Gopalji Desai.
Nathaji Amarsinhji Zala.
Harilal Govardhandas Bhimjiany.
Mrs. Manigaori Mohanlal.
Dinkar Dhondeo Sathaye (Dr.).
Fakirchand Velji.
Govindji Pragji Zariwala.
Madarshing Sujaji.
Kunvarji Vithalbhai.
Kalyanji Vithalbhai.
Rajendra Ravishankar Trivedi.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to the absence of the head professor and assistant professors of Mechanical Engineering in this College, the work of giving lectures in Prime Movers has been given to the workshop foreman, and all the students grumble at it. It is impossible to expect a man who was never trained in an Engineering College to give *lectures* and we do not know what will be our result in the end, as we do not derive the slightest benefit from his so-called lectures.

Professor Brown went on leave and Professor Bharucha has been transferred to higher post. We do not understand why Professor Bharucha was allowed to leave this College, as he was a very able and experienced professor who designed the whole mechanical engineering department.

It is hopeless to pull on with a workshop foreman as a lecturer—a man who does not know even the elementary theory of steam and gas engines.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. K

Engineering College, Poona.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK CRICKET CLUB FIXTURES.

June 14—Ralli Bros. C. C.
July 5—Bank of Bombay C. C.
July 12 Grindlay and Co.'s C. C.
July 19—National Sporting Club.
July 26—F. E. Campbell and Co.'s C. C.
August 2—E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s C. C.
August 9—Mercantile Bank C. C.
August 16—Hongkong Bank C. C.
August 23—National Sporting Club.
August 30—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
September 13—Hongkong Bank C. C.
September 20—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
September 27—Bank of Bombay C. C.

E. D. S. & CO'S C. C. V. Y. M. C. A. (BYCULLA BRANCH.)

This cricket match was played at Byculla, on Saturday, the 21st and resulted in a win for the former by 15 runs.

Scores:—

E. D. S. & CO.'S C. C.

G R Dharadhar	3
B M Jadhav	19
M D Pai	46
U J Shroff	6
J Meyers	8
B D Pai	3
S Moore (Capt.), not out	8
Reuben Isaac	2
A E Cohen	0
H G Desai	2
M B Agashivalla	2
Extras	11
Total	105

Y. M. C. A.

Aaron	0
H Davonie (sr.)	7
Nawat	5
A Davenie (jr.)	2
P D Joshi	0
Waskar B R (Capt.)	14
Waskar D R	35
Mane	3
Aueben	2
Harry	11
Alexander (not out)	3
Extras	8
Total	90

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the contribution list of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 9,87,521-11-8; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Rs. 10,000; A Zoroastrian Office Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Prier De. Saone and Co. 1,000; Mr. Motilal Gulabdas Khandwala Rs. 251; Messrs. Manmohandas Kalidas and Amarchand Kalidas Rs. 126; subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 248; total Rs. 10,00,147-11-8.

2ND DONATION LIST NO. 8.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 62,027-8-0; The Indian People's Famine Trust Rs. 1,00,000; The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd. Rs. 10,000; The Manager, "Guzerati," being the 2nd instalment of collections made in the "Guzerati" for the Famine Fund Rs. 4,480-8-0; The Indian Famine Relief Fund, Kobe Rs. 1,470; total Rs. 1,77,978; grand total of subscriptions to date Rs. Rs. 11,78,125-11-8.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Chikatsak Samuha when Mr. R. V. Palekar presided.

The Annual Report with the Statement of Accounts to the end of December 1918, was adopted.

The resolution regarding the subscription which runs as under was passed:—

"That the donations of Patrons and Life Members be fixed as Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30, and the monthly subscription be increased to annas 6, and this will be in force from the 1st of July, 1919."

The following gentlemen have been elected on the Managing Committee for 1919:—

President—Mr B V Nerurkar, B.A., LL.B.; Vice-President—Mr R A Wagle; Joint Hon. Secretaries—Mr M D Pai and Mr R G Wagle; Hon. Treasurer—Mr Y G Bhandari; Captain—Mr S M Dalvi; Members of Committee—Mr B M Dalvie, Mr D K Telang, Mr V V Kantak, Mr R V Palekar, Mr S B Gothaskar, B.A., Mr P R Dalvie, B.A.; Hon. Auditors—Mr G A Rangnekar and Mr K S Redkar

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

In the current (March) number of the "Journal of the Indian Economic Society," Dr. Harold H. Mann gives a statistical study of the increase in the cost of living in India that has taken place in the last five years. His conclusion is that there has been rises in the cost of living, (taking a family of four indicated as the unit) of (1) 150 per cent. in the case of labourers, (2) 103 per cent. in the case of artisans, (3) 85 per cent. in the case of clerks. "The rise affects, writes Dr. Mann, "the labouring classes more than any others. That is a special consideration during the present year as the lowest priced grains (*jowari* and *bajri*), which the labouring classes eat almost exclusively in an ordinary season, have gone up in this year of famine more than any others. Other grains have gone up nearly 100 per cent. in price since 1914; these grains (*jowari* and *bajri*) have gone up over 300 per cent. This is accidental in a way, and I think the average cost of living, apart from this special consideration in the case of labourers, all round has gone up by about 100 per cent. or in other words it is double in October 1918 that it was in 1914."—The "Hindu."

G. I. P. RY. TIME TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to find that the G. I. P Railway have altered some of the timings of their trains on the South-East Section (Bombay to Raichui), but, Sir, there is room for improvement. Cannot some alteration be made in the timings of the Madras Mail. Cannot the 16 Up Passenger. shunt for the Poona Mail. at Malarli instead of having the long halt it does at Talegaor. I think if the train were to time. After the 10 Up Madras Mail from Sholapur it would be very much better for the travelling public. Again cannot the "Powers that be" arrange better accommodation in their passenger service for third class passengers. These poor individuals are the up keep of the Railways in India, and to see the manner they are treated and accomodated is a downright sin. I trust this will meet the eye of the Agent who I am sure will remedy matters.—Yours, etc.,

"KISMIT."

Poona, June, 20

CITY'S DEATH-ROLL.

157 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 151 as against 147 on the preceding day and 106 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 4 attacks and 2 deaths, small-pox 2 attacks and 1 death, and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Monday

A PLAY-GROUND FOR MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would wish to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that there is no sort of public play-ground either in the precincts or in the vicinity of Mazagon.

The School children and young men of that place are thus precluded from indulging in any sort of open-air games, such as Cricket, Hockey, Football, etc., and those who are desirous of partaking in them have to travel all the way to the Esplanade or to the Oval, which are already over-crowded. This entails not only great inconvenience but much loss of time. These circumstances are sufficient of themselves to damp the zeal of the most enthusiastic sportsman. But conditions might be vastly improved if the Municipal Corporation could see its way to turning into a public play-ground the land which has lately been reclaimed from the Nawab Tank. The place is unoccupied and no better use could be made of it than by utilising it for the public purpose indicated above, if only it would meet the approval of the City Fathers who appear to have grown indifferent to the interests of the Mazagon Division.—Yours, etc.,

A MAZAGONITE.

Bombay, June 22.

OUR TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said in the Press and from the Platform regarding the great hardships of the Bombay travelling public caused by the limited number of tram cars and their deficient management, and by the recent By-Law disallowing standing accommodation in the rear of the cars. The tram cars are no doubt very few. The detention at various stations is considerable. And the annoyance, inconvenience and delay to the public have become intolerable. There is a simple, effective and acceptable remedy, which, if adopted, will make the local tram service swift and somewhat satisfactory. Let us take a tip from Calcutta. There are two kinds of halting stations in that city—one compulsory, where all tram cars must stop and the other optional, where tram cars stop, only if required by any passenger. These stations are fixed alternately, e.g. 1, 3, 5, 7 are compulsory, 2, 4, 6, 8 are voluntary. The result is that Calcutta Tram service is far more quick and convenient than that of Bombay. Between Museum West and Victoria Gardens there are at present 30 halts, where tram cars though fully crowded have to stop. Under the proposed arrangement, they have to halt at 15 stations compulsorily and at two or three more, if required by some passengers. From Museum West to Grant Road there are 20 halts, to Tardeo 21, to Parel 32, to Dadar 38 and so on. If the proposed plan is adopted, there will be a considerable saving of time, both in the morning and in the evening to the Office-going public and the swifter service will enable the tram cars to make more trips, and thus reduce to some extent, the present congestion and hardships of the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, June 23.

RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am writing to bring to your notice the great hardships that the middle class is suffering on account of the enhanced fares and withdrawal of all railway concessions.

The Shipping Companies in spite of the shortage of ships and a great rush which they can hardly meet, have not only reduced the fares by 20 per cent, but have reinstated return tickets for 1½ single fares. Surely the position of Railways in India not worse than that of the shipping Companies; and we look to you, Sir, to use your influence to have the 8 monthly and other return concession tickets reinstated without delay. The continuance of the withholding of all concessions is a grievous infliction on the people, and it requires the support of the Press to have this unnecessary restriction removed.—Yours, etc.,

NECESSITY-TRAVELLER.

June 22.

REPORT ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Government of Madras have passed orders recording the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue date d23rd April 1919:

The Board begs to submit its report on emigration and immigration for the year 1918 compiled in accordance with G. O. No. 966. Public, dated 20th September 1901, as modified by G. O.'s No. 870, Public, dated 30th September 1903, No. 1147, Public, dated 16th September 1912, and No. 1494, Public, dated 18th October 1915. Emigration to Assam has been excluded from the report under the orders contained in G. O. No. 80, Public, dated 2nd February 1892.

2. *Regulated emigration.*—Messrs. Parry and Co. continued to be the emigration agents for Natal and Mr. C. W. Doorly for Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Mauritius.

3. During the year there was no recruitment. Indentured emigration to the West Indies and Fiji was prohibited by Government in G. O. No. 285, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th March 1917.

4. One thousand three hundred and seventy three emigrants returned from Natal in three ships.

5. As in previous years there was no emigration to the French Colonies.

6. *Non-regulated emigration.*—The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements decreased from 92,758 in 1917 to 67,454.

This is attributed to restrictions placed on recruiting on account of the limited shipping facilities between India and the Straits and to a smaller demand for labour on the rubber plantations in the Malay States.

7. In the case of Burma and Ceylon, it is impossible to distinguish emigrants who go to stay from passengers who come and go frequently. The figures show an increase of 17,021 to Burma, and a fall of 1,833 to Ceylon. The latter is insignificant. The increase in the number of passengers to Burma occurs mainly in Ganjam and was due to the failure of crops in the north of the district.

8. The number of persons recorded as having taken passages to ports outside the Presidency but within British India was 7,481 against 6,646 in the previous year, the great majority, as usual, being passengers from South Kanara to Bombay coast parts.

9. The number of persons that returned from Burma shows a slight falling off which is attributed to the fact that fewer vessels called at the ports of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. The arrivals from the Straits Settlements decreased more or less in proportion to the number who went there.

10. The statement of receipts and charges on account of emigration during the year has been verified by the Accountant-General as directed in G. O. No. 1946. Public dated 18th September 1886. There were no receipts during the year and the charges, which amounted to Rs. 11,383.6-1, include a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishment, the other moiety being debited to the head "Political."—"New India."

FOOD CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below, for the week beginning 25th June 1919.

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown Rs.	a.	p.	Ex Dock c.i.f terms Rs.	a.	p.	Retail per pialee. Rs.	a.	p.
Rice									
Cargo (18 parts.)	11	2	0	10	10	0	0	6	3
Big Mill Special	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Nakranji	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Laron	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Small Mill	12	2	0	11	10	0	0	6	9
S. Q.	12	6	0	11	14	0	0	6	9
Europe No. 2	12	15	0	12	7	0	0	7	0
Europe No. 1.	13	5	0	12	13	0	0	7	3
Chanduba (Old Crop)	12	0	0	11	8	0	0	6	9
Mill Sughaudi	13	13	0	13	5	0	0	7	6
Long Boiled	15	0	0	14	8	0	0	8	0
Milched Boiled	14	8	0	14	0	0	0	7	9
Mandla	16	0	0	15	8	0	0	8	6
Broken Rice:									
A 1	12	0	0	11	8	0			
A 2	10	12	0	10	4	0			
A 3	9	2	0	8	10	0			
B 1	11	2	0	10	10	0			
B 2	10	0	0	9	8	0			
B 3	8	10	0	8	2	0			
C 3	8	2	0	7	10	0			
Bengal Rice, Gross Table No. 1	20	9	0	....			0	11	0
Nagra No. 1.	20	3	0	....			0	10	9
Ballon No. 1.	20	10	0	....			0	11	0
Kazla	18	7	0	....			0	9	9
Raree No. 1	19	15	0	....			0	10	6
Raree uncleaned	19	2	0	....			0	10	3
Boiled Patna	18	13	0	....			0	10	0
Pegu white	17	9	0	....			0	9	6

N. B.—No change in Bombay City rice prices is probable for about one month more.

WHEAT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Australian Wheat.	64	14	0
Choice White Karachi	74	0	0
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	76	8	0
GRAM.			
Punjab (Mixed) per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt	60	0	0
JUWARI.			
Central India	72	0	0
AJRI			
1st Grade	84	0	0
2nd Grade	82	0	0
3rd Grade	80	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
	0	7	0
	0	8	9
	0	9	0
	0	7	0
	0	8	6
	0	10	0
	0	9	9
	0	9	6

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

*If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in the list.

NATIVE GRIEVANCES.

TRANSVAAL AND GIBRALTAR WORKERS COMPLAIN OF THEIR CONDITIONS.

A deputation of South African natives from the Transvaal waited, says the "Daily News" on the Parliamentary Labour Party at the House of Commons and made allegations of unfair treatment by the Boers.

Their grievances included the terms and conditions of their labour, and the system of "passes" by which they were sent on from one employer to another—with unfavourable comments in cases of dismissal.

Natives from Gibraltar waited in deputation on the Treasury authorities yesterday to complain of grievances, having first been to the Admiralty and referred on because their complaints involved money considerations. They said that in the Gibraltar dockyard the natives worked at a much lower rate of pay than some of the imported labourers; and they also complained of the defective system of education, and asked for workmen's compensation for natives. They were promised that these matters should be inquired into.

A Rangoon message says:—

The allotment of Mackenzie and Co. shares has received large applicants and from 15 to 40 per cent. of amount applied for shares to-day was dealt in at Rs. 13.

CONCRETE BUILDING ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 1,30,000.

FIRE ESCAPE SAVES 31 LIVES.

A fire broke out at about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon in a three-storied building of concrete built by the Improvement Trust on the New Chinch Bunder Road and soon spread to an adjoining structure of corrugated iron, used as a godown. The fire originated on the ground floor of the Improvement Trust Chawl, which was used as a godown for a large quantity of Chloride of potash, and other articles such as red lead, leather belting etc., by one Dayabhai Kassanji. The only staircase to the building being near the godown it was soon enveloped in flames and smoke and thus cut off the retreat of the persons residing on the three upper stories. Mr. Headington of the Mandvi fire brigade was soon on the scene and other engines followed. Realising the gravity of the situation Mr. Headington set up the fire escape and that was instrumental in saving no less than 31 souls. The work of rescue greatly hampered the operations against the fire itself and the flames thus unchecked spread to the adjoining building, although there was an empty space of not less than eight yards, where there were large quantities of copra and myrabolams. After the rescue work had been completed the fire brigade put out the fire in about an hour's time.

The total loss is estimated at Rs. 130,000 to the various godowns. At the time of the fire some two or three persons were engaged in arranging the boxes in the potash godown when suddenly one box broke into flames and set fire to the other boxes, the men however ran away.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 25th June, 1919.

THE REFORM BILL—II.

The bulk of provisions in the Reform Bill refer to the Local Governments and the Government of India, but the third formula of the authors of the Reform Report says that "the Indian Legislature should be enlarged and made more representative and its opportunities of influencing Government increased." If the principle is granted to be irrefragable and the inutility of the Legislative Council thereby to be sustained as a supposedly "influencing" body, there would be no element of responsibility to be looked for in the substance of the Bill so far as the Government of India is concerned. Accordingly we have nothing but scenic alterations proposed in the structure and functions of the central legislature. Beyond the advantage of an alteration in Section 21 reducing the number of members of the Executive Council, having the qualification of at least ten years' official service, from three to two, and the anticipated addition of an Indian as a matter of practice, though not of statute, there is to be no change conferring real power to Indians or imposing on Government any responsibility to the people. "Positive control for the body which stands as the elected assembly in the matter of legislation and finance is deliberately excluded. There is to be nothing of the realisation of responsible Government there, be it progressive or adventitious. Lord Chelmsford contended that the proposals to which he originally subscribed carried reform "right up to the point beyond which our principles forbid us to go." So much the worse for the principles; and now it is the duty of Indian delegates in England to exert their utmost to secure for the Bill changes that would introduce responsibility in the Central Government, and press for fiscal autonomy and budgetary control, without which the power for the reorganisation of our wealth of resources and the rapid improvement of public welfare would be lost.

Leaving the parphernalia of the central chambers for subsequent discussion, we would follow the order of the Bill and see how much of reality there is, after all, in the changes of the Provincial Government. Rules are to be made for a substantial degree of decentralisation and the classification of provincial and central subjects; and also for the devolution of authority for provincial functions and the allocation of sources of revenue to local Governments. Next, in these provinces, subjects are to be transferred to the charge of ministers and rules are to be made for "the allocation of provincial funds for the purpose of such administration." The phrase is cryptic and we have to await the rules to realise the exact authority of the minister with regard to the budget and the deriving of revenue. Councils are to be enlarged, but the question of their size, the electorates and procedure is to be settled by rules. So far as the transfered subjects are concerned there is a provision to the effect that the "rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council." Compared with the recommendation of the Government of India, this safeguard is an improvement. In the Executive Council of the three large presidencies, the qualification for membership which consists of twelve years' service in India is to apply not to two members but only to one, while for those of the new governor's provinces fresh rules would be made. The novel part is also the most important part in provincial reform, and we have to see how the appointment, and the status, of the Ministers are to be made: what share they are to have of the purse; how money is to be allocated to them: what their responsibility to the Legislature is going to be; and how their relations to the Governor and the Executive Council are to be regulated. As for the Council, we have to realise that it is no use to be content with the idea that they are "enlarged." Enlargement without power is of small value, and the test of their usefulness consists of the control they get with reference to the budget, legislation and general administration—or, conversely, by the measure in which the bureaucracy surrenders its powers to popular control.

The position of the Minister is, to begin with, precarious. According to section 47 of the Government of India Act of 1915, the members of a Governor's Executive Council shall be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. According to section 3 of the present Bill the Governor "may" by notification appoint ministers not being members of his Executive Council or other officials to administer transferred subjects, and any Minister so appointed shall hold office at his pleasure. The salary is apparently to be determined neither by statute nor by rule since it is to be settled by the Governor with the sanction of the Secretary of State. There is thus, as between the member of the Executive Council and the Minister, a serious disparity in the dignity of appointment. The Joint Report laid down the initial qualification that the Minister should be an elected member of the local legislature, but now it is stated that he may secure a constituency within three months after his nomination by the Governor. The original qualification is certainly better since the danger of a favourite nominee capturing a seat through subsequent official influence would not exist. The unitary aspect of the Government is to be maintained by the provision that all orders and proceedings of the local Government shall be expressed to be made by the Government of the province, but the transaction of business between the Executive Council and the Minister are to be controlled by such rules as the Governor himself may be pleased to make. These rules and orders are important for the smooth administration of transferred subjects. In addition to the creation of a Minister being the Governor's pleasure, the rules of transaction also are to be entirely framed by him and the fear has been expressed that this private authority might, under hostile influences, completely nullify the freedom of the Minister. In the Joint Report, the Ministers were promised some unhampered freedom in the administration of their departments, as it was remarked that the decisions of the Ministers would be final, "subject only to the Governor's advice and control." In the Bill, their functions point to something less final. "In relation to a transferred subject, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Minister in charge, unless having regard to His Majesty's instructions he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Minister, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice." Thus, with the choice of appointment, the framing of the rules of business and an obtrusive degree of control, it is difficult to see how much of responsibility would remain to the Minister. Would he survive so much elaborate nursing?

IS IT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT?

The terrible aftermath of war, famine and epidemics, should compel us to endeavour to solve satisfactorily, and with promptitude and foresight, problems in regard to which the policy hitherto adopted has been characterised by drift. The time for palliatives is gone. It is futile especially after the catastrophes we have been recently experiencing, to countenance superficial schemes of national reconstruction based on considerations of expediency. It is equally futile to formulate schemes of reconstruction and at the same time to neglect the means for the attainment of the desired end. The problems, for instance, of civic reconstruction, cannot be worked out adequately by a system of municipal government directed and controlled by an irresponsible outside agency. It is evident that the almost total absence of any real opportunity for the initiative and enterprise of the representatives of the people explains, not only the lack, as far as the people are concerned, of the growth of civic amenities but also the failure, during the period of more than a quarter of a century, of municipal administration in this country. Who can forget the helpless and isolated condition, for instance, of the Bombay Municipality at the time of the recent epidemics? The shifting, under the circumstances, by one public body on another of the burden of responsibility was an experience at once tragic and humilating for a city which boasts of being *urbs prima in Indis*. It is obvious, therefore, that if we desire to profit by our experiences and so to equip our municipalities as would enable them to undertake comprehensive schemes of civic reconstruction, no time must be lost in adopting the best and most efficient system of responsible self-government in local affairs. A comparative study of the chief systems of municipal government in the West would leave no doubt as to the system which best carries out the fundamental principles of local self-government.

The French and the Prussian systems keep distinct the deliberative and the executive functions. In America the separation has been carried to extreme. It is only the English system of management by committees which reflects the interdependence of the deliberative and the executive parts of the local bodies and enables each member not only to share in the determination of local policy but also in the practical work of carrying the policy into effect. The result has been that in France the concentration of administration in the hands of the Prefect and Mayor has produced "a feebleness of civic life and public spirit, an inexperience of the councillors in the conduct of business and a strict tutelage by the central Government." In Prussia self-government is not so much "the will of the locality within limits prescribed (for the protection of the whole community) by the central power, as the exercise of the will of the latter by the locality." The councils of America have been found to be far from satisfactory. The English system, based on the ideal of "the absolute control of municipal affairs by one central elective body representing the masses of the citizens," is, therefore, naturally recognised as having gone farthest in the development of local self-government. Lord Ripon's famous resolution on the subject was based on the ideal represented by the English system. Since his time the official pronouncements and declrations have also been continuously holding up the seme ideal. But the subsequent enactments on the subject make us realise not only the worthlessness of such declarations but also "the ingenious manner in which the liberal pronouncements are used to justify retrograde measures." Mr. Prasanvadan M. Desai, municipal councillor of Surat, has rendered a distinct service to the country by writing a very useful brochure entitled: "Is It Local Self-Government?" in which he has shown that Government still adhere to their traditional method. Mr. Desai demonstrates how the "entire control" in regard to local self-government so emphatically recommended in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, is substituted in the latest Government of India resolution on the subject by an indefinite "general control". Instead of realising their "first and immediate" task of making "a living reality" of self-government, Government allow only "the gradual removal" of unnessary control and even that is to be proceeded with only so far as is "compatible with safety." Mr. Desai has done well to utilize his practical experience of municipal administration in bringing before the public instances of bureaucratic high-handedness which reveal the futility of the "general control" exercised by the people. He is quite justified in calling it a meaning less cant.

The power of merely criticizing or "influencing" the executive is, surely, not one of control. It is strange, indeed, that Government in spite of their declarations to the countrary, should attempt to justify the appointment of a practically irresponsible and uncontrolled nominated Commissioner on grounds of efficiency. That Government should quote with approval the dictum pronounced years ago by the Decentralization Commission about the so-called success of the Bombay system is still more astonishing. We have not yet heard of any convincing proof of the alleged success of that system. And, as regards its application to the municipalities of larger cities in the mofussil, there is, as Mr. Gokhale truly observed, "no justification for extending such legislation to mofussil towns." It is indeed not very difficult in prosperous and increasing towns to make a "display of efficiency." As a matter of fact recent events in Bombay have laid bare the inherent defects of the system of municipal management by a Civilian Commissioner nominated by Government. The events which disorganised the condition and lives of several thousands of people, the chronic complaints about the water supply, the grievances of the tramway passengers, the wretched housing conditions and the filthy slums, to cry for open spaces and the absence of places of popular amusement, all these recall the story of the predominance of various "interests" in London at the time when the "unreformed City Corporation, the packed vestries, the greedy water companies, the ill-regulated gas companies, the great monopoly landlord interests, the trustees of innumerable charities—the managers of asylums and institutions, and scores of other elements and interests, each in its own way and for its own purposes, appropriated a portion of the control and authority which should have been exercised either directly at the hands of a central municipal authority, or else under its stern supervision." We cannot go on indefinitely assuming the success of a system. It must be judged by the nature of its contribution to the general welfare of the citizens. The Madras Municipal Bill which proposed a similar system, was passed not without strong opposition from some of the popular leaders. The Calcutta Bill has been, fortunately, withdrawn and proposals for change in the existing system of municipal administration are receiving the attention of the Government of Bombay and the Municipality. We cannot, therefore too strongly insist on the necessity of arriving, without unnecessary delay, at a considered decision on the whole question. If local self-government is to be made a "living reality," our municipalities must be so constituted as to be genuinely representative of the people and under their entire control. The functions of the municipal executive ought to be clearly defined and definitely restricted so as to render the exercise of popular control complete and unrestricted. We may otherwise wait for another quarter of a century before we secure for the representatives of the people opportunities for the initiative necessary for the rapid progress and welfare of the community.

Notes of the Day.

The Last Phase.

The time has come for Germany to bow to the inevitable, and if the anticipations of the next few hours materialise, we shall be soon hearing of the formal conclusion of the war by the Second Treaty of Versailles. There is no choice left to-day and it does not matter if it is the Scheidemann Cabinet or the Noske Cabinet which is sending plenipotentiaries for the purpose. Accustomed as they have been to prayers for the extension of time, there was the possibility that Germans would ask for further grace on the plea of the recent cabinet collapse, but the inflexible decision of the Allies to enforce peace has awakened the Germans to the realities of the situation. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" has come out with the heroic slogan "Don't sign!" The "strong" article commending on this advice, however, weakens itself into futility when it admits that refusal would mean terrible consequences. The Germans are now quite alive to that prospect, and we have the official statement that Germany has agreed to sign.

Ignorance and Malice.

Returning to the congenial task of traducing the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Advocate of India" avers that we have exhibited "a flagrant sample of pro-Germanism" in publishing an article headed "The Peace Treaty: how far it accords with 14 points." We do not like to dwell upon the motives that lie behind this policy of making false accusations, but we would warn our contemporary not to overdo itself while being at the trick of calling down wrath. In saying that we "came out" in "full pro-German colours," the "Advocate" did not understand what it was talking about. The well-known London journal, "Commonsense" published an analysis of the Peace Treaty, putting it side by side with the Fourteen Points, and showing the points of agreement and disagreement. In the form in which it appeared we reproduced it, acknowledging the source. It is obvious that in accusing us of pro-Germanism, the "Advocate" did not pause to acquaint itself with these plain facts. That we aspired to show that Germany was "woefully wronged" is an allegation as wicked as it is untrue. Probably, the "Advocate" does not know that there is a paper called "Commonsense"; if it is so, we have a measure of its ignorance. If knowing the fact, it vilified us, we have a measure of its character. The extract was certainly worth reproducing and it is possible to imagine that its contents can bear investigation. The "Advocate" opines that "it should never have been allowed to disgrace the columns of any paper published in the British Empire." Well, it has been published in the very heart and citadel of the Empire, and nothing catastrophic has happened.

Lord Reading's Gift.

The "Leader" understands on good authority that Sir Benode Mitter would have been appointed Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court but for the powerful influence of Lord Reading which was cast in favour of Sir Grimwood Meers who accompanied him on the American Mission. Sir Benode Mitter who was Acting Advocate-General in Bengal was displaced by an Englishman at the time of making a permanent appointment. Hence the experience of being ousted from his chance by a rival candidate with the advantage of superior influence at "home" must have been nothing new to him. If the present information of the "Leader" is true, it comes as another illustration of the manner in which high appointments in India are sometimes treated as awards to men who earn the goodwill of influential politicians in Britain. Sir Benode Mitter is known as a lawyer of exceptional gifts and it cannot be said that his claims were overridden on account of incompetence! Sir Benode happened to be an Indian, while his rival had the overwhelming merit of being backed by a patron who, looking for a prize for his man, spotted the office of the Chief Justice in Allahabad. The moral is plain, but not new.

The Disposal of Rubbish.

The interesting debate that took place at the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the question of throwing rubbish into streets has revealed the enormity of the evil which no body responsible for the health of millions could conveniently ignore. That the evil is daily on the increase anyone who has eyes to see can easily realise. Member after member gave vent to pent-up feelings and two of them owning the shortcomings of their own communities. The present deplorable state, we regret to have to say, has been brought about mainly by the apathy of the Health Department of the Municipality. Mr. Kamdar observed that he had never seen a Municipal Inspector for the past thirty years; it is the fact that one seldom, if ever, sees an Inspector looking to this *kuchra* nuisance, except perhaps in cases where strong complaints are lodged to the Health Department. In cases of complaints, the companing party is invariably advised to catch the culprit red-handed himself first!

Duty of the Municipality.

The evil has been tolerated by the Municipality for a long time past, and there is no doubt that in some areas it has been a contributory cause in the spread of epidemics. Mr. Joshi observed that the absence of dustbins on all floors tempted people to take to short and easy ways of throwing out rubbish. A few Municipal prosecutions would be useful, but the Municipality has first to see that proper facilities for the disposal of *kuchra* are available to people. If the Municipality is serious it can move in the matter at once, without the necessity of having the Act amended first, as pointed out by Dr. Bottlewala. If, however, the Act does not allow it to prosecute an occupant of the room where the rubbish is thrown out, no matter by servants or masters, surely no time should be lost in having the Act so amended as to render the occupant of the room, from where the nuisance emanates, amenable to prosecution.

A Misapprehension Removed

We regret that through inadvertance—and without the knowledge of the Editor—a paragraph was permitted to appear in the commercial columns of the "Chronicle" the other day defending the methods adopted in the flotation of what is known as the Tata Prudential Assurance Company. Our views in this matter are well-known and they were given expression to in yesterday's "Chronicle" in our article welcoming the Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd:—

In view of the increasing eagerness displayed by the public—the middle and poorer class public in particular—at the present day to invest their savings in genuine Indian industrial enterprises, we think more shares should have been thrown open to public subscription than was actually done by the Board. Than only one-twentieth of the capital of a public company should have been offered to the public was neither fair to the latter nor calculated to promote healthier methods of company promotion than are unfortunately prevalent in this and other countries. India is in urgent need of a rapid industrial development. But what India—with its great and unrivalled spiritual traditions—needs far more is the immediate restoration of the level of the prevailing commercial morality to a point where the desire for legitimate profit harmonises with what should be the ultimate aim of all industry, namely, its democratisation and the consequent distribution of its fruits among the largest number possible. It may be that the step taken by the Jupiter General Insurance Company was a result of a natural diffidence about adequate public response to their prospectus. But in that case, obviously the better course would have been for the promoters of the Company to have offered the bulk of the capital for public subscription after declaring their intention to guarantee the deficiency in the event of an inadequate public response.
It will be the constant endeavour of the "Bombay Chronicle" to do what it can to help in securing a rapid industrial development of the country along truly democratic lines.

PEACE TREATY.

GERMANS INTEND SIGNING IT.

PROBABLY TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 5-40 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 24.

A British official statement says that the Germans intend signing the peace treaty.

LONDON, June 23, 6-25 p.m.

A British official statement says that the Germans have agreed to sign the treaty and that the date of signature will probably be the 25th June.

LONDON, June 23, 8-5 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 24.

PARIS.—It is authoritatively stated that the signature of the Peace Treaty may not be possible by June 25th owing to the necessity of examining the credentials of hundreds of signing plenipotentiaries.

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Weimar states that the German Cabinet has resigned.

COPENHAGEN.—According to a Weimar message, the Scheidemann cabinet is carrying on provisionally pending the formation of a new cabinet.

WHAT LED TO SCHEIDEMANN'S RESIGNATION.

NOSKE AND ERZBERGER FAVOUR ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 24.

The Havas Agency states:—The Scheidemann Cabinet voted eight to seven against the signature of the Treaty. Nosko and Erzberger being in favour of acceptance Scheidemann resigned. It is said that Noske will succeed Scheidemann.

"Don't sign" is the cry of a strong article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" which concludes, however, by emphasising the hopelessness of the situation and the terrible consequences of refusal to sign.

PEACE WILL BE SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Weimar states that it is confidently expected that the retirement of the cabinet will result in the siquing of the peace terms. The resignation was directly due to the fact that a clear majority was obtained for the signature at the inter-party meeting. Noske, Schmidt, Wissel, David and Erzberger are expected to enter the new cabinet. The resignations of Scheidemann, Brockdorff-Rantzau, Giesberts and Landsberg are regarded as definitive.

SATISFACTION IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., June 25.

The downfall of Scheidemann has caused satisfaction in Conference circles, as it is believed it assures the signing of the peace, of which Scheidemann was the chief opponent.

"IMPOSSIBLE FINANCIAL TERMS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Weimar says the government financial experts have passed a resolution that the financial terms of the Peace Treaty are economically impossible.

PEACE TERMS "INTOLERABLE"

GERMAN CABINET'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Weimar states that the majority of the National Assembly favour signing the peace, but according to a semi-official statement the Cabinet, after several hours" discussion of the Entente's reply in conjunction with the peace delegates remained of opinion that the terms were intolerable. The final decision will be taken to-day.

VIEWS OF GERMAN PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—A Weimar message states that the city is a prey to rumours of every description. The Cabinet sat all morning and resumed in the evening. Latest news is that the majority of the Cabinet favours signing. Various parties held sittings throughout the day.

The Centrist party decided by four-fifths majority in favour of signing with reservations regarding war responsibilities.

The National party unanimously decided in favour of rejection.

The Democratic party by a majority was against signature.

A Cologne message states that the "Cologne Gazette" favours signature.

WORKING CLASSES SOLIDLY IN FAVOUR OF SIGNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—Test votes among the parties in Weimar already show that the peace terms will infallibly be accepted. The decisive factor is the voting of the Majority Socialists, which have given a considerable majority for signing, thus leaving no doubt that the working classes are solidly in favour of signing.

The papers state that at yesterday's meeting of the Federal State Committee representatives of Prussia declared for rejection and the representatives of Saxony declared for acceptance, while the representatives of Bavaria were divided.

PEACE TREATY PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 24.

The text of the Peace Treaty is published It consists of 417 quarto pages printed in French and English. It does not include the Convention relating to the military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

SERVICE OF FOOD TO GERMANY.

TO CONTINUE TILL EXPIRY OF TIME LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., June 24.

It is announced that instructions have been given that the service of food to Germany shall continue without interruption until the time limit expires.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

8 KILLED AND 66 WOUNDED.

PART OF PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., June 25.

VIENNA.—During the communist demonstration 8 were killed and 66 wounded. The police fired a volley into the crowd. Eight police were seriously injured. Order was restored, but it is feared another attempt is likely as the communists are in an ugly mood.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" declares they were fed with the Budapest Soviet funds. This demonstration was part of the communist plot to overthrow the Government, but was foiled by the arrest of a hundred and twenty leaders.

AUSTRIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

DELEGATION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

ST. GERMAINS.—The Austrian delegation has sent the Peace Conference a fourth note protesting against the Austrian republic being made a heir to all the responsibilities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire of which "it is but the smaliest, poorest and most peaceful and liberal of states." It maintains that the responsibilities are common to all the states forming the former Empire.

ENTENTE'S ADVANCE IN W. PRUSSIA.

FAVOURED BY DANZIG WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Danzig states that the industrial workers' councils at a mass meeting resolved on a general strike in the event of armed action by the military castes against the Entente advance into West Prussia.

The military authorities at Memel have mounted howitzers facing the sea.

COMMUNISTS' REVOLT IN RUHR REGION.

ATTEMPT TO PROCLAIM SOVIET REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., June 24.

BERLIN.—According to an Essen telegram the communists equipped with machine-guns attempted to seize the towns of Homborn and Sterkrade with a view to proclaiming a soviet republic, in the Ruhr region. The revolt failed and Government is bringing reinforcements.

FRENCH MINERS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

PARIS.—The miners of Pas de Calais have resumed work.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN BELGIUM

TRIBUTE TO KING AND GENERALS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS- A LEAGUE OF RIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 24.

BRUSSELS.—On the occasion of President Wilson's visit, the Chamber was crowded and decorated. Mrs. Wilson with the Queen was the first to arrive and was followed by Mr. Hoover and then President Wilson and King Albert. All received ovations.

The President of the Chamber welcomed the visitors and paid a tribute to the President of the American people. M. Hymans, the Foreign Minister spoke of Belgium's part and suffering in the war and also of Belgium's aspirations. He eulogised President Wilson's lofty idealism.

President Wilson replying paid a tribute to King Albert and the "Generals who never surrendered." He said that Belgium was the call of duty which awakened the world to the real character of the problem. The League of Nations was the inevitable consequence of the war. It was the League of Right as any nation declining to adhere to covenant would be deliberately rejecting the most telling appeal ever made to its conscience and its manhood.

He proposed asking the Congress as a recognition of the equality of Belgium to raise the United States legation at Brussels to the status of an Embassy.

The ceremony terminated amidst ovations. President Wilson who was subsequently received by Cardinal Mercier proceeded to Louvain.

DEPEND ON NAVY THAN ON LEAGUE.

MR. HUGHES ON EMPIRE DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., June 25.

Speaking at the farewell luncheon given by the British Empire League in London, Mr Hughes emphasised the necessity of depending on the British Navy for the defence of the Empire rather than upon the League of Nations. He declared that the material ties of the Empire were trade and defence and unless there was an imperial system of defence the Empire was out the fabric of a dream. He welcomed the League of Nations, but if the Empire was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked, the League would only put the machinery in motion after prolonged discussion of the merits and differences. Meanwhile, where would we be? He enjoined the people not to abandon the substance for the shadow. The people who talked most about internationalism to-day were the Bolshevists, whose way to settle disputes was with the sword. If the League of Nations meant the power of League to control the movements of the British Navy when the Empire required aid then that was the beginning of the end of the Empire.

CRISIS IN ITALY.

GOVT. CAUGHT BETWEEN HOSTILE CAMPS.

DR. DILLON ON "SEETHING DISCONTENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

The reasons for the fall of the Italian Cabinet are explained by Dr. Dillon in Paris telegram to the "Daily Telegraph."

He says that Italy is seething with discontent and an unprecedented crisis, moral, economic and political has broken out. The Extremists are divided into two sections, namely, Confederates and Independents.

The former consist of the revolutionists who opposed the war and now strive to overthrow the regime and establish a Communist Republic under the proletarian dictatorship.

The latter section approved the war, but are disappointed at the results. They have proclaimed strike ostensibly to protest against the dearness of living, but really to forestal a revolutionary strike by the Confederates.

The Extremists are opposed by the Nationalists and the Militarists who are indignant at the Peace Conference's treatment of the Italian questions.

The Government was caught between these hostile camps.

REASON FOR RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 24.

The Havas Agency gives as a reason for the resignation of the Italian Cabinet the fact that the Chamber desired a discussion of the foreign policy in public instead of in secret.

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 24.

ROME.—The resignation of the Cabinet was due to the Chamber by 259 votes to 78 defeating Baron Orlando's motion with regard to a secret session.

RISING AMONG DON COSSACKS

22,000 THROW OFF BOLSHEVIK YOKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 24.

A rising has broken out among the Don Cossacks 120 miles north-east of Lugansk, who were originally fighting in the ranks of the volunteer army but went over to the Bolshevists in February. After a period of Bolshevist rule they decided to throw off the yoke and rejoin General Denikin. They consist of 22,000 men. There is no doubt that General Denikin joined up with the insurgents as his offensive brought him beyond the area of the rising and the reinforcements were a welcome addition to General Denikin's forces.

"MY BELOVED PAPER."

MR. HORNIMAN'S LETTER TO A FRIEND.

The following are extracts from a letter written on board s.s. Takada by Mr. Horniman to a friend in Bombay:—

S. S. Takada,
Between Aden and Bombay,
29-4-19.

My dear .....

I was snatched away at a moment's notice and kept under close guard till the ship sailed, so I couldn't communicate with any one. I applied direct to the Governor for an interview with Azad as my legal adviser but they could only give us five minutes in the presence of the Commissioner of Police; so it was useless. They had 1 Inspector, 2 European Sergeants and about 20 sepoys on the ship from Saturday afternoon till she sailed on Sunday. The Sergeants took turns in sitting in my cabin all night and day, so you can imagine how much rest I had. A medical officer, Captain Adams, I.M.S.,—a very nice man—with two hospital orderlies has been specially attached to me and he says there is another abscess forming. No doubt that has been brought on by the exertion and excitement. Colonel Street and Colonel Gordon-Tucker certified me as fit to be moved on board and sent to England.

I am fairly indifferent about my own fate. I can, I hope, do good work in England but the tragedy of smashing up the "Chronicle", built up by all those years of strenuous effort, has driven me to distraction. I have to spend most of the day in bed in my cabin. I get an hour or two on deck and the mental strain of thinking of the fate of my beloved paper, the now unprotected people and what may be happening in India and especially Bombay—as to which of course I know nothing—is almost unbearable. Fortunately I do not think they can keep me out of India after the Defence of India Act lapses six months hence.

Now what worries me most next is the money question. I shall land in England almost penniless..... I am worried too as to the fate of all my dependents and what will now happen to all the staff of the paper. Give them all my love and ask them to remember me and forgive all my shortcomings. I will write again from England.

Ever your affectionate friend,
BENNIE.

IMAMKHAN MURDER CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

2 TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. C. V. Vernon. I.C.S. (President), and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and Mr. N. G. Velinkar (members), gave judgment today in the case in which (1) Gokul Bhailal, (2) Pandit Brahmanand, (3) Purshottam Somchand, (4) Mahashankar Narsi, (5) Meghsingh Madhavsingh and (6) Kanji Jalum, stood charged with the murder of the Police Constable Imamkhan of the Ahmedabad Police near the Flour Mill at the Prem Gate on April 10 with arson and being members of a riotous assembly and causing hurt to Messrs. Steeple and Sagar and others and of waging war against the King. The Tribunal found accused No. 5 Meghsingh Madhavsingh and accused No. 6 Kanji Jalum guilty of rioting, murder, waging war against the King, arson, etc., and sentenced them to be hanged by the neck and to forfeiture of their property according to Sections 302 and 121, I. P. C. Accused No. 1 Gokul Bhailal and accused No. 4 Mahashankar Narsi were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Accused No. 2 Pandit Brahmanand and accused No. 3 Purshottam Somchand were acquitted.

SENSATION IN LINEN MARKET

A 4 MILLION CONTRACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., June 25.

The purchase by the London merchant, Mr. Leonard Martin, of forty million yards of aeroplane linen for four millions sterling has caused a sensation. The purchaser in an interview said he intended to dispose of the material at a price which would cause perturbation not only amonk the Belfast linen manufacturers, but the Manchester cotton market, because he would try to sell the material at the price of the cotton.

ALCOCK AND BROWN.

KING CONFERS K. O. B. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

Mr. Churchill at the "Daily Mail" luncheon, at which £10,000 prize was presented to Captain Alcock and Lieut Brown, announced amid tremendous enthusiasm that the King had conferred on each the Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire.

THREATENED STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

HALF A MILLION AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., June 24.

The cotton conference at Manchester has failed to arrive at a settlement. Operatives' notices to cease work terminate to-morrow and half a million are affected.

Dr. Burge, Bishop of Southwark, is appointed to the Bishopric of Oxford.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

EACH ALLY TO DECIDE SEPARATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 24.

PARIS.—The Economic Council has decided that each Ally will separately decide whether to permit her subjects to resume private trade relations with Germany.

DEARER MILK IN BRITAIN.

RATIONING OF MEAT AND SUGAR TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., June 25.

Orders have been issued by the Food Conroller to raise the price of milk by four pence er gallon in July and continue the rationing of meat, sugar and butter. The prolonged drought is responsible for the orders regarding milk and meat.

ESTHONIANS RECAPTURE KRASNAJGORKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 24.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communique states that Krasnajagorka has been recaptured.

RAILWAY DISASTER AT FEROZABAD.

"PIONEER'S" ALARMING REPORT

CARRIAGES ON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

In connection with the recent railway accident at Ferozabad the "Pioneer" says:—From the reports which have been reaching us it would appear that the casualties were far heavier than the official report indicated. Some of the carriages, it seems, were set on fire and a number of persons were burnt. Unofficial reports of the collision place the casualties at some hundreds. It would appear, in fact, to have been the worst accident the E. I. Railway has experienced for many years.

"LEADER'S" REPORT.

The "Leader" understands that in the Ferozabad accident driver Whiting of the passenger train and Ramzan, the driver of goods train, were killed and Guard Pritchard of the goods train was injured.

The other servants of the company killed and injured were an Indian and 30 passengers, while Guard D'Silva and four members of his family, one other member and a child just escaped the accident with slight injuries. Guard D'Silva, who was on leave at the time, and other members of his family have been removed to Tundla Railway Hospital. The other injured passengers are detained, at the Ferozabad Civil Hospital.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

At 2-30 p.m. on Saturday through running was resumed on this section of the line as a result of the completion of a diversion. The accident occured owing to an error in the handing of tokens at the Ferozabad station. It appears that the Assistant Station Master of that station received a signal to the effect that the line beyond Ferozabad was clear for the passenger train, which was then on its way to Ferozabad from Makhanpur. The Assistant Station Master, it is stated, handed the token of this to the signalman who, in turn, handed it, to the goods train driver, who was at the time waiting in a siding at Ferozabad station. Driver Ramzan, who has been killed, taking this token to refer to the section from Ferozabad to Makhanpur, that is to say, the section already occupied by passenger train, started for Makhanpur with the result that the two trains came into collision 3 miles out of Ferozabad. Both the Assistant Station Master and the signalman have been arrested.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORGANISATION AND WORK REVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

A blue book has been issued on the organisation and work of the Indian Munitions Board up to the cessation of hostilities in November 1918. The work is reviewed in some thirty pages of print and finally the Board desires to acknowledge the great assistance rendered by the members of its staffs of all grades who devoted themselves ungrudgingly to the execution of duties of irksome (sic) and almost invariably necessitating unremitting attendance to the work, irrespective of holidays and ordinary working hours. In this connection the Board has pleasure in placing on record in an appendix to the report the names of 274 members of the non-gazetted staff who have been reported as deserving of special commendation.

THE REFORM BILL.

BURMA DEPUTATION LEAVES TO MEET MR. MONTAGU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

Mr. Houghton, formally of the Burma Commission, has cabled that the Burma Deputation leaves forthwith to meet the Secretary of State and the Select Committee on the Reform Bill and an emergency meeting of the Y. M. B. A. general council takes place on June 29 to consider the question.

In a letter to a Mandalay friend, Mr. Houghton advises Burmans to strive for the glorious ideal of self-government as a means of obtaining a really satisfactory system of education of eradicating the opium and drink evils.

CABLE ITEMS.

TOULON, June 18.—The Chinese Rear-Admiral Woo this morning inspected the submarine station, the aviation centre and the battleship Provence. Rear-Admiral Woo subsequently proceeded to Marseilles where he will embark on the Andre-Lebon for China.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Chamber has adopted a bill raising the legations in Brussels and Rio de Janeiro to the rank of Embassies.

AN ACCIDENT IN KHYBER PASS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent on Monday describes an incident which occurred in the Khyber Pass. The younger brother of the Maharaja of Patiala was riding on a pony in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, when the pony shied and fell with its rider down the Khud. Fortunately the precipice was not very steep at this point, and the young prince escaped with bodily injuries. He is reported to be progressing favourably.

PROTEST AGAINST ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

WITHDRAWAL OF ORDER AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN URGED.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha a public meeting was held last night at Morarji Goculdas Hall to protest against the Rowlatt Act and Bill and B. G. Horniman's deportation, Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentleman, although the hour was late and the sky cloudy.

Mr. Gandhi after apologising for being late said there were many reasons of an important kind for meeting there that night. One of them was the Rowlatt Act and Bill and they had to pass a resolution protesting against them. The second was the resolution against the deportation of Mr. Horniman. The meeting was under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha and he requested all the speakers to speak in such a manner as would become true Satyagrahis. At these Satyagraha meetings it was desirable that all the speakers should be Satyagrahis, but they had not definitely decided on that question. He then called upon Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to move the first resolution.

Mr. J. M. Mehta moved the first Resolution:

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, hereby prays to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that the Rawlatt legislation may be withdrawn, especially in view of the great demonstration that was given on the 6th April last of the intensity of popular feeling against it."

Mr. Mehta said this was the first meeting after many weeks of the heart-rending happenings in the Punjab, when it was decided that the Satyagraha Sabha should not do anything which would add to the difficulties of the situation. On that account Mr. Gandhi had decided that they should put a stop temporarily to their agitation. But now that the conditions had improved the Satyagraha Subha had decided to hold the meeting to discuss the situation. There had been strong opposition to the Rowlatt Act from the whole of India from the very beginning, and on account of it there had been trouble all over India, which was of an unprecedented nature in such a peace-loving country as theirs. Mr. Mehta then went on discussing the merits and demerits of the Act. He said the Act could be broadly divided into five parts, all of which were subversive of the rights and liberty of the subject and were humiliating to Indians.

AN APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

Mr. Montagu in the Houe of Commons stated that he had examined the Rowlatt Legislation and had justified it on the ground that it was necessary. Yet the fact remained that the Black Act would filch away the fundamental liberties and rights of the people. They well knew how grossly the Defence of India Act which was passed expressly for purposes of dealing expeditiously with grave problems arising out of the war had been abused. Even Mr. Gandhi had been made to suffer under that Act. The ordinary Courts of Law had ample powers to deal with anarchy and revolution. Then again Government were armed with special emergency powers to cope with anarchism. Therefore there was no reason to pass the Rowlatt Act, the more so as a united and vigorous fight had been put up against it both by the representatives of the people in Council the Moderates as well as the Nationalists. The public had already demonstrated fully in an unprecedented manner on the 6th April. In the annals of Bombay never was there such a spectacle beheld by anybody, but there were no disturbances in Bombay. On the 11th April when Mr. Gandhi's arrest was announced in the city, on account of good sense of the Police and the people there were no disturbances to speak of in Bombay. He himself had gone all over the city, on Kalbadevi Road etc., and the people were more enthusiastic than on mischief bent. But how was it that disturbances had taken place in the Punjab? That was due more to the folly and stupidity of the officials than to the people. There was no necessity for the Government to enact such harsh laws and then to take steps against the people which were of an unheard of nature. The setting up of the Martial Law Commission to deal with the disturbances was, in his opinion, unnecessary and unjustified. There were many factors which had led to the disturbances; the dearness of food, pestilence etc., but the chief of them was the Rowlatt Act. The King had every power to disallow the hated Act, and it was his prerogative for the protection of the liberty of the people. The whole of India, had spoken against the law, their representatives had spoken against it in the council, and the only thing left for them was to appeal to the King-Emperor to disallow the Act.

Mr. Hakim B. Tyabji seconded the resolution in a short Urdu speech.

LAW IS NOT ABOVE JUSTICE.

Mr. Lalit, supporting said most of the reasons against the passing of the Act had been already brought before the public many times. But one of the most important was that no law which was not equitable and just ought to be passed. Law was not above justice, and a wrong law was unjust and no law. Mr. Patel had proved to the hilt in the Council that Government had no power and authority to enact such an unjust enactment. When a law sentenced and punished a man on mere unjust suspicion, it could not be the right law. A man, who had authority, could always punish the defenceless people, but they could not legalise it and call it just on that account. Therefore the law should be abrogated. The most important argument against the Act was, however, that the National Congress, their greatest representaive body in the country, had declared against the law. At the special session of the Congress they had passed a resolution embodying what they called the Declaration of Rights, which contained the elementary rights of every free citizen of the British Empire and any law which went counter to those should never be passed, as it would never receive the popular sanction. No doubt there were powers possessed by the Government under the Defence of India Act which were worse than the Rowlatt Act itself, but the people were angry because of the attitude of the authorities when passing the legislation. The whole attitude of the authorities had changed for the worse, and that was what had agitated the minds of the people. The people could not swallow the repressive acts for the sake of even the reforms. Pandit Malaviya had told Mr. Sastri to state to Mr. Montagu that they did not want the reforms so much as the declaration of rights The Government could give them the reffoms at their leisure, but the people of India wanted the Declaration of Rights first and foremost.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale then moved the second resolution as follows:—

"That this meeting under the auspices of the Stayagraha Sabha prays to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to withdraw the order of deportation against Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" in view especially of the fact that the reason given by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in justification of the order is found to be not capable of being substantiated and that there is perfect peace throughout the Bombay Presidency."

She said they all knew much to their regret, through the papers that Mr. Horniman had been deported. The official explanation was that the "Bombay Chronicle" under his editorship had published in its issue certain rumours, false and exciting. These rumours from a correspondent of the paper would in the usual course, have been contradicted when the mistake was detected. But this was not to be owing to the vagaries of censorship. And what was more the "Chronicle" had to cease publication on account of the order of pre-censorship in the meantime, added to the forfeiture of its security. What a potent influence the "Chronicle" wielded was too patent to need any comment at length. People felt much for its temporary suspension, because bolt had been hurled at an organ which was voicing popular sentiments for which Government had given their reasons, not standing the test of close scrutiny. They had therefore to make a request to the Bombay Government to cancel the order of deportation against Mr. Horniman if it was found, as would very likely be found that there were not sufficient reasons for deporting him. He was loved and respected by one and all of Indians, whose cause and interests he had at heart and for which he was fighting with his characteristic zeal. They had lost a good champion of theirs for no solid reasons and it was up to all of them to see that the order of deportation was withdrawn.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE.

Mr. S. G. Banker said it was not necessary to speak at a great length on the resolution, for everybody knew what were the feelings of the public on the matter, Mr. Horniman was ill at the time the order of deportation was passed against him and he was not looking after the paper himself. It was physically impossible for him to move about. Not only that, but he had advised the Satyagrahis from his sick bed that they should stop their agitation as disturbances had taken place, and the Government ought to have thanked him for it. He might as well state there that the Satyagraha Sabha had received Mr. Horniman's letter even before they had received Mr. Gandhi's letter. The whole of India sincerely thought that the Government had done a great injustice to Mr. Horniman in deporting him. The accusations levelled against Mr. Horniman had already been disproved and they all felt and were confident that Mr. Horniman was incapable of doing anything underhand. Mr. Horniman had proved his mettle in his agitation against Lord Willingdon, and such a man was incapable of doing things which were stated against him. It had already been proved to the hilt that not a single copy of "The Chronicle" had been distributed to the British Soldiers with a view to spreading indiscipline among them. About the second matter of Delhi, they must remember that the correspondent of "The Chronicle" in Delhi was not an irresponsible person. He had sent the news to the paper after making full investigations, but it was an error of judgment. Even the Government had admitted that there was the possibility of the bullets being mistaken for soft nosed ones, by being mushroomed after striking against the stone walls. Then why was it that they took those severe steps against Mr. Horniman? Even then was it not the duty of a journal of the standing of "The Chronicle" to publish news of such a character to bring to the notice of responsible authorities what was happening in the provinces, and what the officials of Government were doing in the name of peace and order, so that matters could be rigtated? Then there was the censor who stopped all telegrams to the paper sent by the correspondent correcting his mistake; they were received by the office after the paper had stopped. In face of all this how could they not help feeling that an injustice had been done to Mr. Horniman by the Government. Mr. Horniman had many other virtues; he was always ready to listen to the grievances of the people, of the students, of the weak against the strong. His heart was for the poor, and he worked his best in every cause that went to ameliorate their condition. During the strikes that had taken place in the city he was always ready to lend a helping hand to the oppressed and the poor.

Mr. Horniman was of the opinion that they should have responsible government the soonest possible; he was not content with mere passing of resolutions, but he took all steps in that direction. It was Mr. Horniman who conducted the agitation against the administration of Lord Willingdon and cheered them all up in their resolve to protest against the memorial at the Town Hall. Mr. Horniman was of the opinion that the Rowlatt Act was against the best interests of the Indians. There was no one more careful of the rights of Indians, than Mr. Horniman, he was ever watchful and always on the alert for doing good to them. He used to say that he was in India for doing good to the Indians and not for self-aggrandisement. They should never rest content until the order had been cancelled and until they saw Mr. Horniman back again among them. Whatever they might say to the detriment of Mr. Horniman, his greatness was such and his goodness was so much that they could easily overlook his faults.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani said they already knew in what different directions Mr. Horniman was working for them. On the 6th April when they had gone to the sea-shore for bathing the only White man amongst them was Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Gandhi then put the resolution to vote and asked them to pass it in silence all standing to show their respect to Mr. Horniman.

This was done and the resolution was passed.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE.

Mr. Gandhi then said if they could hold similar meetings all over India and conduct them in as orderly a manner as they had done that night the Government would have to cancel their order against Mr. Horniman. Let the people do their duty and the Government would have to do theirs. Let them hold meetings and pass similar resolutions, and their objects would be easily attained.

The meeting then terminated.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

TO COME IN FORCE IN JHELUM AND MIANWALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The following Gazette of India, Extraordinary, is issued to-day:—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1, Sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (4 of 1915) the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct Sections 3 to 11, inclusive, of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of Jhelum and Mianwali in the province of the Punjab.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The rice market closed on Saturday because of Ramzan and was featureless today owing to transactions being only for small quality Europe No. 1 rice.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Except for moderate rain in Simla and the Kumaon Hills, the Arabian Sea monsoon has given rain only on the west coast of the peninsula. The Bay current remains weak and has given little rain outside Lower Burma, Assam and North Bengal. Rainfall has ben nearly general in Lower Burma, Simla, the Kumaon Hills, the west coast of the peninsula; local in Assam and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Tavoy one and a half, Dibrugarh two, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri six Mymensingh five, Cuttack one and a half Dehra Dun and Mukteshwar one, Mussooree three, Chakrata one and a half. Simla two Cochin one and a half, Hanamkonda three quarters, Mercara one.

The highest temperature in India yesterday was 116 degrees at Peshawar but the temperature was also very high in the Punjab and the United Provinces where nearly all stations recorded maximum temperature between 105 and 110 degrees.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the peninsula.

BRITISH INDIA TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The British India trade returns for May show imports amounted to £9,188,000, an increase of £2,509,000 and exports including reexport to £14,343,000, a decrease of £176,000 compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a large decrease in exports of food, drink and tobacco, mainly food grains.

AN IRISH INQUEST.

POLICE REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—The inquest was resumed at Kilmallock on Sergeant Peter Wallace and Constable Michael Enright, who were shot at Knocklong station, near Limerick Junction, on the 13th inst., by a party of armed men, who rescued a Sinn Fein prisoner named Logan from the custody of a policy escort.

Enright's case was taken first.

Constable Reilly stated that he was one of the escort of four who were conveying the prisoners to Cork, the fourth officer being Constable Ring. They took a train at Thurles and occupied a corridor carriage, the prisoner being seated between the dead officers. When the train came to a standstill at Knocklong station, five or six men rushed into the compartment, and shouting "hands up," fired volleys from revolvers. Enright was hit in the first valley. He did not speak or cry out, and appeared to be shot dead.

A juror asked if the police fired, whereupon District Inspector McLean told the witness not to answer the question, the jury's duty being to find the cause of death.

The jurors protested and threatened to retire.

Medical evidence showed that Enright received two bullet wounds, which tore open the heart and pierced the lung.

The jury pressed for the evidence of Constable Ring, and one juror said he could not agree with the constable that the crowd who entered the carriage fired deliberately and at once. He believed they were made to fire.

Another juror said they were at the inquest under British rule, and it was their business to look for all the necessary information. They appealed to the Coroner, who said he would have Constable Ring produced if the jury made their request in writing.

Mr. McLean, who had refused to call Ring, said the police did not want to keep anything back, but they had a duty to perform in the protection of the public, though they had not many on their side at present he was sorry to say.

Constable Reilly was recalled, and was again asked if he fired, but on Mr. McLean's instructions, once more refused to answer this, and another question whether he came out of the compartment and deliberately fired shots on the platform.

Addressing O'Reilly, Mr. McLean said: You are aware that a certain suggestion has been made in this case. Is that a police revolver bullet (handing the witness a bullet, which it had been stated caused Enright's death?

The witness said it was not a police revolver bullet.

"DIDNT GET A MOMENT'S NOTICE."

At the Coroner's suggestion, Mr. McLean called Constable King, who said the shot that killed Enright was fired by the men who rushed into the compartment.

A juror asked if there was any scuffle before the man fired, and witness replied in the negative. They shouted "Hands up," and fired immediately. "We didn't get a moment's notice."

A Juror: Did the police fire in the same instant?

Detective Inspector McLean: Don't answer.

The Juror: What did you yourself do at the time?

Mr. McLean: Don't answer that either. There may be a criminal trial later, at which all these points will be investigated.

The jury found that death was caused by a bullet fired by some person or persons unknown. They added a rider declaring that it was painful to all lovers of peace that such incidents should occur. The British Government should cease arresting respectable persons, as such arrests caused bitter exasperation among the people. They also called on the Government to put into effect President Wilson's point on self-determination, and give Ireland self-government at once.

The Coroner asked to whom the rider should be sent.

The Foreman: To the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A Juror: It is better to send it to President Wilson, because the Chief Secretary would throw it into the waste paper basket.

The Coroner observed that the public would see it in the Press.

The jury returned a similar verdict in the case of Sergeant Wallace.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Montagu's references to Mr. Horniman were generally criticised by the Indian press in this country, and we pointed out last week in our special article on Mr. Montagu's speech that this was not the last time we had heard about Mr. Horniman. We are glad to read the announcement following so closely Mr. Montagu's speech, that Mr. Horniman is to be offered the editorship of a new daily, the "Republican", to be started under the patronage of Mr. H. G. Wells and others. It would be difficult to speculate as to the extent to which the Republican movement will attract the masses in England. But under the able editorship of Mr. Horniman the new paper is sure to become a power in the land, and as such will undoubtedly become a potent source of good in the interests of Indian Nationalism.

While of course we do not desire to grudge Mr. Horniman the opportunity offered to him to work for his ideals, we think it would serve India's interests more, if an Indian section were started in the "Daily Herald", with Mr. Horniman as its editor. We think that the proprietors of the "Daily Herald" would agree to this, and that funds to finance this enterprise would easily be forthcoming in India. We may add that Mr. Joseph Baptista who was lately in Karachi, thinks this to be a capital idea, and not difficult of execution. Our best wishes go to Mr. Horniman, and we trust he will have health and a long lease of life to work for the cause of Indian progress, so dear to him.—"Home Ruler."

SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR.

TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND SHORTLY.

The Hon Sir C. Sankaran Nair will, according to a Madras message, visit Madras about the end of this month and soon after proceed to England with his son.

IRISH AMERICAN DELEGATION

AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATION REFUSES HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., June 25.

PARIS.—The "New York Herald" Paris edition states that the American peace delegation has informed the Irish-American delegates that it is declining to take further action as regards their case.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 24.

A Bolshevist wireless communique states that a British submarine sank the cruiser Oleg near the Tauchin lighthouse on the 18th June.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., June 25.

There were 710,800 people drawing unemployment donation on 7th June, compared with 850,000 on 31st May. The decline is attributed to the general improvement in the labour market and stricter investigation of cases by the authorities.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE POGROMS IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12.55 a.m., June 25.

PARIS.—At the request of the Polish Lithunian Government President Wilson has decided to appoint a Commission of seven members to investigate pogroms in Poland.

INVESTITURE AT POONA.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 24.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held levee at the Council Hall this evening at which a large gathering of officials and non-official European and Indian gentlemen were presented. The ceremony was on a scale corresponding in magnificence to that of other years. Sir George entered the Hall preceded by his full staff and took his stand on a carpet of old thread-work set right in the centre. Here presentations were made. The galleries above were full of ladies who together with Lady Lloyd were able to have an uninterrupted view of the ceremony. During the evening his Excellency presented C. I. E. to Mr. J. Ghosal, C. B. E. to Mr. Mountford and M. B. I. to Rao Bahadur Ranga Govind Naik, to Mr. C. H. Brierly and to Miss A. E. Whitcomb. A number of police medals were presented by Sir George Llyod to recipients of Birthday Honours. A salutes of seventeen guns were fired both to announce the arrival at and departure from the Council Hall of his Excellency.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

TO BE OPENED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

On the 12th instant, H. E. Lord Willingdon held a meeting of the subscribers to the Rajkumar College Fund. In opening the proceedings his Excellency desired the Zemindars to understand that the college was not to be regarded as an ordinary Government institution, but as one, the management of which should be their own duty. He pointed out that Government were ready to show their interest and sympathy by lending land and houses and undertaking the cost of such further buildings as might become necessary and he said the provision of the remaining funds must be regarded by the Zemindars as devolving upon themselves.

The following among other resolutions were adopted:—

(1) that the Rajkumar college shall be established in Madras for the education of wards the Court of Wards and generally of the sons and other near male relations of Rajas, Zemindars and large landed proprietors in the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the adjoining Native States and in special cases of boys of other respectable families.

(2) That the affairs of the college shall be administered by a College Council of which his Excellency the Governor shall be the president and which shall consist of not more than fifteen members and shall include representatives of zemindars and large landed proprietors in the Madras presidency and members of the Court of Wards and that members of the first College Council shall be nominated by his Excellency and the vacancies from time to time shall be filled by the College Council itself.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S DEMAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Indian Association has sent the following cable to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu:—The Indian Association protests generally against the sentences, particularly the capital and transaction for life sentences, passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab as being disproportionately severe in the Gujranwalla case. Pleaders Amarnath and Mohanlal have been sentenced to death and several persons to transportation for life. The convictions, the severity of sentences and the general administration of Martial Law have created popular indignation and discontent.

The Indian Association urges a public enquiry at an early date on the entire situation in the Punjab by an independent commission possessing public confidence with powers to advise about the convictions and sentences in individual cases. The Association urges the commutation of capital sentences or alternatively their suspension pending enquiry or Privy Council appeal in the Gujranwalla and other cases.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

CHARGE AGAINST REGIMENT CLERK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 24.

On a complaint from the Officer Commanding the 81st Pioneers, Chief Inspector Mr. Roberts of Bangalore arrested at Nagpur, one P. K. Naidu, enclerk of the regiment. It is alleged against P. K. Naidu that he committed the offences of falsification of accounts and breach of trust as a Government servant. Charges on these five counts were filed against him before the District Magistrate yesterday.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO.

DECLARES DIVIDEND OF 10 P. C. PER ANNUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The British Burma Petroleum declared an interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum free of tax payable on 31st July. To shareholders off record on July 13th, the dividend is in respect of first six months of the current financial year and at the current rate of exchange it will amount to Rs. 74 per hundred shares.

DOCTOR'S "SPORTING" OFFER.

JUDGE'S VERDICT.

Mr. Justice McCardie yesterday gave judgment in an action for damages brought by Mr. Fred. Ritter, a barrister, and his wife, Mrs. Effie Ritter, of Golders-green, against Dr. T. H. Godfrey, of Finchley, for alleged negligence by the doctor whilst attending Mrs. Ritter.

It was alleged that owing to want of care on the part of the doctor the child was stillborn, and Mrs. Ritter was put to unnecessary pain and shock and was injured in health. Dr. Godfrey denied the allegations and counterclaimed for his fee of £12 12s.

His lordship said there was no obligation on a doctor to possess or exert the highly trained skill of a specialist; all he had to do was to use reasonable care and skill. The defendant had not been guilty of anything which could constitute negligence by a medical man, though he (the judge) was satisfied that the action had been brought with a deep belief that Dr. Godfrey had been negligent, causing the death of the first born to Mrs. Ritter.

LACKING IN SYMPATHY.

It was deplorable, said his lordship, that the defendant had written to Mr. Ritter a letter of 15, closely written pages, which was lacking in real sympathy, and he could well understand Mr. Ritter's statement that one of the reasons which led him to bring the action was the unhappy wager proffered by the defendant, who, ten days after the death of the child, wrote to a man who was suffering deeply from the loss:—

One more nasty thing. Whether I have convicted you of stupidity or not, I must insist that you carefully tell all the people to whom you have aired your erroneous opinion of me that you, and not I, were in error. I will also ask you to promptly send my fee. Why, this letter alone is worth it. How much would a lawyer charge for it? But I am forgetting, if possible, that your temperament does not enable you to discard rooted opinions, however erroneous, and if you are still unconvinced I will make you a sporting offer . . .

Each of us nominates a consulting accoucheur attached to one of the large London hospitals, and if you wish to nominate a barrister, and you submit to each a copy of your letter, or, better still, a synopsis of this letter, and any other you care to invite, if they agree with your view I will forgo my fee, pay their fees, and give £20 to any charity you name. If they agree with my view you shall do the paying, including £20 to any charity I name. I hope the experts will accept fees, because I feel you ought to pay for your folly.

That letter, said the judge, was inconsistent with the high dignity which should ever be preserved by members of a high profession.

On his findings, there would be judgment for the defendant on the claim and counterclaim.—"The Daily Chronicle."

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HIDES CONTROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—To continue from where we left on the 22nd April last, re: Mr. Macfarlane's pamphlet entitled "Results" of working the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay, and deal with the most important and glaring features of the Government Control of tanning bark and the distribution of the same to the tanners under the control system:—

Prior to the Government Control of bark, the tanners used to purchase this material either in the local market or to import the same on their own account direct from the source. Thus they used to get bark of their own choice and pay accordingly. The chief object of the Government Control of bark was to get this material from its source to Bombay in abundance. Thereby reducing or lowering the prices of the same. With this view, a system of control was instituted by which the owners of bark were obliged to send down all stocks either to Bombay or Madras either on the names of the Deputy Controller of Hides of the respective places or the bark brokers. Collectors were given full powers in the districts to force the owners to send down the entire stocks of bark to Bombay or Madras. A system of Control was also introduced in Bombay by which the bark brokers were prohibited from selling any quantity of bark to tanners who in their turn were stopped from purchasing this material from its source. The bark brokers were also ordered to get all the bark consigned to the name of the Deputy Controller of Hides who would sign the Railway Receipts and keep the record of the same and that the brokers daily to present the samples of all qualities of bark on hand at the Bark Distribution Bazar which was held at Dharavi daily at first in the afternoon—at a convenient hour to the tanners—but this was however, altered afterwards to suit the convenience of the Deputy Controller to the earlier part of the day before noon. At this Bark Distribution Bazar, the Deputy Controller used to mark down the prices of the samples of bark assisted by his "expert adviser". The prices were gradually reduced till they were extremely pulled down. Besides, there would not be much appreciabl difference between the prices of good bark and those of the bad sort. This naturally led to the dimunition of import of bark of good quality until importation of this kind of stuff was reduced to the lowest level; and most of the bark drifted towards Madras where the prices were comparatively better than those ruling in Bombay. The result was a great hardship to the Bombay tanners owing to want of bark and consequent losses due to hides being spoiled for want of sufficient bark.. Thus the obejct of the Contro was frustrated.

To go back: after marking the prices, Mr Macfarlane, the Deputy Controller, went then distribute the bark. The distribution of bark was anything but impartial. First he would select the best bark for the Government tannery and then his "expert adviser" would have the choice of getting the majority of the remaining best samples of bark for his own tanneries and then the rest would be distributed arbitrarily among the remaining tanners. Thus most of the bark of good and best qualities went to the Government tannery and those of the "expert adviser's": and the remaining good for nothing bark to be divided among the other tanners. If any tanner or his servant were to ask Mr. Macfarlane as to the particular kind or quality of bark he given to him or remonstrate against the unjust distribution of bark on the spot, the the curt reply of the Deputy Controller would be this: "Keep quiet." Disgusted by such arbitrary ways of the Deputy Controller none of the tanners who had any sense of self-respect would go to the Distribution Bazar, but send their servants instead to receive whatever bark the Deputy Controller would be pleased to give.

Complaints in writing were of no avail, and in my own case I had a lengthy correspondence regarding the arbitrary ways of th distribution of bark showing off the majority of inferior bark to me and protesting against the preferential treatment in apportionin most of the best bark to his "expert adviser," besides giving the bark to me in insufficient quantity. On the same subject th Controller was also approached but no heed or proper attention was given to the join complaints of the tanners and at last some of the tanners took the course of writing individually to the head of the Munitions Board, Sir Thomas Holland, about the same along with other complaints. To quote from my own letter to this august personage:—"As regards the distribution of tanning bark, before the Government Control, the tanners used to purchase bark of their own choice. But since the Control, the tanners not being allowed to choose the bark for their respective use, favouritism creeped in. A certain tanner got most of the best bark along with the Government tannery No. I; the rest being distributed to the other tanners. Moreover, in spite of the standing order of prohibition for the use of the Babul Bark a certain tanner was allowed to import this bark and use the same. Besides, insufficient quantity of bark was supplied to most of the tanners. To cite my own case, I got at times, very insufficient supply of bark and my complaints in writing were of no avail. The result was that nearly 2,500 hides of mine were spoiled owing to want of bark and I had to suffer heavy losses. Some of the spoiled hides are still lying with me and will be produced for inspection if required, provided the same remain unsold by that time." And in the same letter, I suggested that "it is to be hoped that when you are pleased to come down to Bombay, you will kindly look into the matter personally and have a separate interview with each tanner."

What was the result of this appeal? Well, in reply I received a letter stating that "the Controller of Hides will shortly be visiting Bombay, and will enquire into the nature of your complaints. Your letter is being forwarded to him at once." I may add in passing here, that as I understand a couple of letters containing similar complaints, previous to mine, were handed to Sir Thomas Holland by certain tanners while he was in Bombay on a visit.

However, one would ask what happened next? The Controller did happen to come down to Bombay mainly for a different object i.e. to discuss about the new scheme of purchasing tanned hides from the tanners; but no enquiry was instituted by him regarding these complaints and he went away without "enquirying into the nature of complaints."

Dear Mr. Editor, we shall now postpone discussion about the further features of bark control for a future occasion.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

65, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INDIAN UNREST.

Mr. K. G. N. Menon writes to the "Nation."

Kindly allow me to state through your columns that like many others, I have been impressed by the remarkable silence shown by responsible Indians resident in this country during the most critical stages of Indian resident in this country during the most critical stages of Indian unrest, although one reads about flogging, hanging, shooting, and bombing day after day. One kept one's feeling and temper remarkably cold, so that the work of restoration, law and order should not in any way be prejudiced. A certain section of the press contributed some diversion which, like the clown on the stage, lends some relief to the painful tragedy by the threat of showing the armed might of England which beat Germany. Yes, to a country where there is not more than one rifle in a whole village, and that, too of a very old type. The same press anticipated that certain good-natured people in this country might take an interest in Indian affairs, and did not fail to forestall them by informing them in advance that Indians were a bad lot, either alied or akin to Germans, and because the paternal Government of India which recently enforced "communal responsibility on the villages for the safety of railways!" would not let them fraternize with the Germans, and passed a wise and beneficial act, called the "Rowlatt Act." these Indians have got terribly annoyed. To say that the same law-abiding Indian subjects of his Majesty have rebelled against a wise measure, calculated to suppress sedition and anarchy, is a gross libel upon a nation which has made sacrifice without stint for the the success of the British cause. It is painful to see such statements made in the public press before people have had sufficient time to forget the stories of Palestine and German East Africa. What Indians are so strongly protesting against is the unlimited power the Act confers upon the Indian police. The police in India can not be likened to the police in England. Members of the force here are responsible to the public through the Secretary of State, who represents the people in Parliament. The police in this country are, therefore, servants of the public. In India it is not so. The policeman is the master of the citizen. There is no way of criticizing his actions except through the ordinary courts of law.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

One cannot envy the job of a poor man who has to establish a case against the Indian police. It is, therefore, against empowering on organization which is not a representative or represented body, which unlimited power to break heads and institutions on the mere suspicion, that the united Indian ppblic opinion has protested. That the protest is made by responsible and farseeing members of the community is shown by the fact that Banias and Marwaris are leading the protest movement. The two classes are notoriously passive and conservatives, since they are merchants by heredity and unrest of any kind is the last thing upon earth which they wish to have, for the reason that it is against their private advantage. That it is a national movement is borne out by the stereotyped messages that used to come from India. In this they admitted having to use force to induce the Bazaars to open.

One can understand the apathy of the British Parliament in matters regarding Indian politics, but what one cannot understand is that not even a single protest is heard against the use of aeroplanes against defenceless and unarmed people, especially after the people of this country had such an unforgettable experience during the last few years. One might very well say that the motto its, "If you cannot give it to the big ones, give it to the little ones." It certainly is not becoming of a great nation. No sane Indian would support any movement of violence; and that which has not the national support can never grow formidable.

There was a time in the history of the late European War when the Indian administration became extremely nervous over the safety of the Empire. Lord Chelmsford then called the leading men of the Council to appeal to their patriotism. The result being that not only the danger was overcome but the safety of the Empire was made firmer. The same Lord Chelmsford and the same policy would have avoided spilling a single drop of blood, either English or Indian. What was the obstacle? Shall we ever know it?

LORD SYDENHAM AGAIN.

The "Bengalee":—An exceedingly reactionary article contributed by Lord Sydenham to an English paper makes out that the troubles in India are due to the Montagu Report and the Government's attitude "to placate the little minority which desires to rule India." The ex-Governor of Bombay seems to suggest that the Reforms should be dropped and Indians should be made to know that the British people will stand no d—d nonsense. The diagnosis and the cure suggested are quite like Lord Sydenham's and will not surprise any one. They only go to show with how little wisdom an important part of the Indian Empire has for some years been governed. We are glad that the "Manchester Guardian" has entered an emphatic protest against Lord Sydenham's outburst.

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, is in a position to entertain applications for import into Madras Presidency of pulses other than Bengal gram from Bengal, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As there seems to be some misapprehension regarding the manner in which the Bandra Municipality came to entertain the proposal to introduce Electric Lighting in the town, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly print the following statement relating thereto.—Yours etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

Bandra, June 24.

As negotiations with the Bombay Gas Co., for the lighting of public streets of Bandra failed, the Municipality were considering the merits of the Draft License of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Co., in the latter part of 1916. On 8th January 1917, Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., wrote to the Chief Officer to the effect that as their Company could not supply energy under the license to localities outside Bombay, the Municipality should communicate with the General Manager of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Limited, on the subject. After some correspondence with the General Manager, the Municipality found on 30th January 1917, that if a license was granted, and that if the supply of energy became thereby available to the Muncipal district of Bandra, the desire of the Municipality to light the public streets by electricity could be gratified. It appears that at this time Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., were in negotiations with the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., or the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., for obtaining a supply of energy for distribution to certain local areas including Bandra. The Municipality on 14th February 1917, resolved that the then President (Dr. D'Monte), and Mr. Radcliffe be authorized to enter into negotiations with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., for the lighting of public streets with electricity, the Municipality paying for lamps only; and that the Municipality should inform Government that they had no objection to the granting of a license to the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. In pursuance of this reference Mr. Radcliffe who succeeded Dr. D'Monte as President entered into demi-official correspondence with Mr. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., in which Mr. Radcliffe enquired whether Messrs. Killick Nixon andd Co., would hurry up the scheme if they wanted to get a contract from the Municipalist, and whether would complete the scheme with the Japanest materials in case British manufactured materials were not available. After some discussion in connection with the relative merits of the British and Japanese materials Mr. Hobblethwrite replied on 27th March 1917, that it would take years before the electric supply would be available in Bandra; that if the Municipality were not prepared to wait until after the war for the advantages of electric supply in so far as the lighting of public streets was concerned, he would recommend that the President should conclude his suggested contract with the Bombay Gas Company.

The Municipality having got such a reply from the representative of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., became free to make any other arrangement for public street lighting. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., however, submitted on 4th May 1917 an application for a license, without an official or un-official assurance from the Municipality that the latter would be a customer for public street lighting in case the Company succeeded in getting a license from Government. The Municipality being thus left so to speak "in the air", it became necessary to consider in what other manner electric energy could be obtained within a reasonable time and on 21st May 1917, the Municipality on the suggestion of their de-facto Mr. Radcliffe resolved that the electric lighting of Bandra should be under the control of the Municipality and that the President be authorized to prepare a scheme for the sanction of the General Board. In accordance with this decision Mr. Radcliffe obtained information from the electric engineer of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., and the Municipality then applied to Government for a license for itself.

Under resolution No. 3, dated 16th July 1917, the Board decided to submit a protest to Government against the granting of a license to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., as per draft letter embodying specific reasons. It was simultaneously decided to request the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay to prepare a detailed scheme and estimate at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500. A protest was accordingly submitted. The Electrical Engineer demanded fees at the rates prescribed in Government Order No. E. 7203, dated 19th July 1917. On 22nd December 1917, the General Board resolved to approach the Local Government to exercise their power of reducing the fees vested in them according to the Standing Order of the Government of India. On 26th January 1918, the Electrical Engineer to the Government intimated that he would await the orders of Government.

Meanwhile an attempt was made to bring forward the introduction of gas instead of electricity, but it was found that while the superiority of electricity was undoubted, gas li...ghting would not be much less expensive to the Municipality.

The Municipality, therefore, under resolution No. 3, dated 23rd May 1918, confirmed their previous resolutions in favour of electricity and appointed a Sub-Committee of the following Councillors:—

1. The President Mr. Rajaram. 2. The Hon. Mr. Patel. 3. Mr. J. T. Fry. 4. Mr. S. M. Ratnagar. 5. Mr. Ig. D'Monte. 6. Mr. Joseph Bocarro. 7. Mr. K. Natarajan:

with authority to take immediate steps to expedite the obtaining of license from Government under the Indian Electricity Act and to advise the Board as to the means necessary for the introduction of electricity.

At this stage Government under their Memorandum No. E. 5240 M. dated 17th May 1919, replied that they could not reduce the fees to be paid to the Electrical Engineer for his service; and that if the Municipality failed to submit their application for the grant of a license within a month Government would proceed with the consideration of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s application, which had been kept pending. It was pointed out to Government that the delay was not due to any dilatoriness on the part of the Municipality, but due to the final orders of Government as regards the employment of Electrical Engineer being received so late as 27th May, 1918. The Sub-Committee by majority decided to take the following steps:—

(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., were asked to give a 'detailed' plan and estimate as per previous stipulations, and to furnish copies of a 'general' map to accompany the application for a draft license.

(2) The Chief Officer was asked to put up a draft application with a draft license.

(3) A deputation should wait on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, member in charge of the General Department portfolio, for representing the Municipality point of view as regards Electricity question particularly with reference to ways and means.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were accepted by the General Board by majority of 7 against 2 under resolution No. 1 dated 3-7-1918; and the draft application was approved under General Board Resolution No. 1 dated 1st July 1918 by 9 against 6. The Sub-Committee members (except those who opposed the application for a license by the Municipality) had had an interview with the Hon. member in charge of the portfolio and they got a sympathetic hearing. The requisite application for a license was submitted under No. 1379 dated 27th July, 1918, and the draft license was duly published according to rules in newspapers. An approximate statement of capital proposed to be employed in connection with the undertaking (Rs. 1,50,000) was submitted with the application. The case was referred to the District Magistrate of Thana for opinion by Government. The latter called for the Chief Officer's opinion on the merits of the application. A Note on the Financial Aspect of the Electric Scheme of Bandra, the outline of which had already been presented to the General Board, was submitted to Government. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 by Mr. Cox—the expert Engineer of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. If the underground work is omitted the agre is likely to be reduced by approximately Rs. 45,000. There is also a plan on the Municipal records showing the positions of electric lamps to be put up on public streets of Bandra. What is wanted is a *detailed* estimate for works to be undertaken according to the license. As Mr. Cox was unfortunately disabled by an accident, Messrs. Turned Hoare and Co., were not able to give a detailed proposition. The project has, therefore, been now entrusted to the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay as perfinal decision of the Municipality embodied in their Resolution No. 5 dated 17th June, 1919. The financial aspect of the project as a pure public lighting scheme as also a private business proposition has been fully set forth in the Note presented to Government on the basis of statistics left on record by Mr. Radcliffe under the advice of Mr. Cox. The recurring cost on account of repayment of capital debt (interest and sinking fund) and maintenance of works was estimated at Rs. 25,000. The Municipality will have per contra a saving in the cost of kerosine lighting to the maximum extent of Rs. 20,780. There is also an estimated revenue of Rs. 10,000 from the sale of electric energy to private consumers at 4 annas per unit. The scheme will be thus self-supporting. The purchase rate is one anna per unit while the rate of retail sale is within the maximum of 6 annas per unit.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., raised an objection to the granting of a license to the Municipality. The Municipality submitted a rejoinder on 21st October 1918. The minority with the exception of Mr. Cowan took an unconstitutional step of making an application to Government objecting to the grant of a license to the Municipality, and the General Board in their Resolution No. 6 dated 28-11-1918 (passed by 8 against 4) expressed regret for the conduct of the five Councillors and resolved to send a protest to Government pointing out the fallacies involved in the minority's application. The President submitted this protest to Government under No. 2704 dated 3-12-1918.

Government after considering all the objection applications and the financial aspect presented to them informed the Municipality under No. M. 5697 dated 20th July 1918, that they were prepared to grant a license to the Municipality on the terms stated in the draft license subject to modifications needed to give effect to the following conditions:—

(1) That the Municipality will have no right to assign the license and

(2) that Government shall have power to reduce if they deem fit the maximum charges as stated in the further annexure. The General Board in their last meeting discussed the Memorandum of Government which was decidedly in the interests of the rate-payers of Bandra. Mr. Natarajan's Notice that the conditions be accepted that thanks of the Municipality be conveyed to Government for compliance with the application and valuable suggestions; and that the Chief Officer be requested to submit an application for a loan on receipt of a detailed estimate from the expert was carried under resolution No. 3 of 17-6-1919 passed by 8 against 4, two members declining to vote. The voting was as follows:—

For:—Mr. Carter, I.C.S.; Mr. Natarajan; Mr. Fry; Mr. Antia; Mr. D'Monte; Mr. Gomes; Mr. Patil; The President.

Against:—Dr. Dias; Mr. Bocarro; Mr. Ratnagar; Mr. Vimadalal.

Neutral.—Mr. Fernandez; Mr. Pereira.

Bandra, 23rd June, 1919.

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"Watchman, what of the night?" ask the more vigilant among us, and the watchman replies, "I see a feeling of uneasiness coming over many of you, some are shivering with fits of ague, I hear the groans of aching limbs and high fever, and I find the subtler sounds of a cough drowned in the spasmodic efforts of a sneeze. I gather from all these that Influenza, Malaria, and the other Fevers are abroad. Take timely heed and keep at hand a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the National Remedy of India for Influenza, Malaria and all other Fevers. Remember the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza the rush for Squibb's was so great that many of you could not get a bottle at whatever cost."

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ARRIVALS

June 24.

S. S. Karon—Bone, Melbourne, May 31.

S. S. Plassey—Clark, Sydney, May 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Kasudo Maru—Yaneigi, Kobe.

S. S. Elysia—Kinnaird, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain F. A. Bond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

S. S. Plassey:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Plassey, 4,615 tons, Captain H. W. A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S. S. Casado Maru:—The B. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru, 3,725 tons, Captain R. Yanagi, will sail from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor-Line steamer Elysia 4,002 tons, Captain Y. Kinnaird, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Glasgow, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 24th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kirin Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
B Ooloobsria	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
C & E Dilwara	China	29-6-19	..M M & Co
D & E Calcutta	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
F Ganges Maru	Japan	5-7-19	..O S Kaisha
H Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shustary
K Sicilia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L & M Nuraul	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Hejaz	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Babreia	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
P Iran	N F	N F	..H Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhawnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka Maru	Marseilles	N F	
2 Elysia	Liverpool	25-6-19	..O S Kaisha ..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	25-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Porto di Alissandretta	Genoa	3-7-19	..M Italiana
5 Akbar	Port Sudan	N F	..T M & Co
6 Ula	N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Burma Maru	Hongkong	5-7-19	..O S Kaisha
10 & 11 Colina	Karachi	26-6-19	..M M & Co.
12 Novara	London	N F	..M M & Co
14 Dwarka	Karachi	27-6-19	..M M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	30-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co
100-Ton Crane			
Sodegarra Maru	N F	N F	..A M Jerwanjee & Co
Itola	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Offside 1 Chakdina	Suez	28-6-19	..M M & Co
1 Umta	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co
3 Dunedin	U K	4-7-19	..D R I M
Jetty-end Mutra	Busra	29-6-19	..M M & Co
4 Torilla	Aden	24-6-19	..M M & Co
5 Baroda	Busra	26-6-19	..M M & Co
7 Othello	Karachi	30-6-19	..J Finlay & Co
8 Banca	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
9 Shuja	Busra	25-6-19	..T M & Co
Offside 10 Vasna	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	Suez	30-6-19	..D R I M
11 Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	9-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-6-19	..B I M
12 War Isis	N F	N F	..D R I M
13 Jehangir	Yokohama	28-6-19	..D R I M
15 Sandakbad	Busra	25-6-19	..K N & Co
18 Barjora	Busrah	26-6-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shonsanoff	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
Versova	Suez	28-6-19	..M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 24.

S. S. Novar for London:—14 bales sheep skins, Joomabhoy Shariff & Sons; 8 bales goat, sheep skins, Haji Noormohamed Haji Essa; 1 bale woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 315 cwts. cotton seed, M. A. Rayani; 15 cwts. cububs, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy; 757 cwts. pepper, C. Jivanlal & Co.; and 7 bales goat skins, A. A. Peerbhoy.

S. S. Othelo for Hull:—4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Purshotam, Mathuradas & Co.

S. S. Othelo for Marseilles in transit for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Cambell & Co.

S.S. Othelo Marseilles:—200 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.

S. S. Faviguana for Genoa:—200 bales cotton Asturo Beneschi; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 1,400 bales cotton, Moolji Jetha & Co.; and 800 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand & Co.

June 24.

S S Kirin Maru for Kobe—2,500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Patel Bros; 1,100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1,100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co; 100 bales cotton Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 200 bales cotton Motichand Kalyammull; 8 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe—413 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kirin Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa; 500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 88 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka—1,690 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kirin Maru for Yokohama—200 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama—1,223 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kirin Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Moji—1,200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—100 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co: 100 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co: 100 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co; 9 cwts ivory A M Cassam: 100 bales cotton grey twist M H Dehdashti.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—20 cases butter Persian Dairy Co: 164 cwts raisins Motichand Dewkaran: 37 cwts sharkfins Currimbhoy Nathoo: 37 cwts sharkfins Jooma Sheriff & Sons.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—200 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

June 24.

S S Clan Lindsay from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—40 bales cotton shirting; 40 bags starch; 50 d/bags farina; 38 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 20 bales cotton dhoties; 9 bales, 10 cases bleached cottons; 22 bales cottons (piece-goods); 3 cases, 2 bales worsters; 21 bales cotton fents; 13 cases, 22 bales cotton yarn; 3 bales woollen and cotton stuffs; 20 bales grey cotton piece-goods; 2 cases cold woven cottons; 6 brls alizarine red; 36 bales bleached cotton piecegoods; 26 cases 4 bales woven cold cotton piecegoods; 15 bales dyed cotton yarn; 50 cases spirits; 17 pieces lignum vital; 30 D/s sperm oil; 50 cases corn flour; 300 cases iron kegs nails; 14 cases sewing cotton; 99 D/s cylender oil; 13 cases stationery; 164 C I cisterns; 48 C I soil pipes; 16 sped cases fire clay zinks; 63 cases 115 D/bags nails; 213 bundles Yorkshire yarn; 35 cases sewing cotton reels; 662 pieces C I water pipes; 335 brls pitch; 120 kegs solid oil; 100 D/s carbolic acid disinfectant; 200 cks 160 brls coal pitch; 198 cks 30 brls coal tar; 7 cases glassware; 2 cases 3 bags glue; 448 Nos C I pipes; 75 cases ginger wine; 120 kegs stannate of soda; 89 cks paints; 10 cks bich of soda; 300 Nos steel plates; 4,000 fire bricks; 2 cks fire clay; 25 cks 50 cases green coppears; 25 bundles steel sheets; 20 cases enamel; 3 cases glass mirrors; 1,308 loose mild steel; 110 Nos galvd tubes; 2,029 loose M S sheets red; 20 cks zinc paint; 400 D/s anti-paint; 6 cases umbrellas; 67 Nos. black steel plates; 1,000 I kegs red lead; 28 cks screws etc.; 6 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 50 bundles copper sheets; 2 cases hosiery; 38 crts 542 pieces E'ware; 3,000 boxes 110 cases soap; 25 case lung tonic; 500 bundles Y M sheets; 310 boxes tin plates; 250 bundles carrugalated sheets; 3 cases 18 rolls lead pipes; 2,000 S/bags soda ash; 10 cks blue; 30 cases cylinders anhydrons ammonia; 10 cases 7 boxes biscuits; 150 bundles black flat steel sheets; 5 cases glass; 20 cks gum tragasol; 6 cases plate glass; 15 cases scrap glass; 3 trs mixed mohair and cotton goods; 100 bales old newspaper; 8 cases toilet soap; 84 sk cases tiles; 43 cases reeds; 5 brls alizarine paste; 61 cases oil varnish; 3,680 bundles steel bulg hoops; 10 kegs hyposulphate of soda; 109 cases colour; 2 cases 5 sk cases Elet lamps; 10 D/s grease; 9 brls sulphate of ammonia; 3 cases values; 12 brls triplex cylinder; 2 cases shirts oil; 101 cases 205 bales cotton piecegoods; 276 bales 143 cases 7 trs cottons; 1,872 cases 18 Hhds 1 cks whiskey.

S S Lightning from Busreh, Agents M M & Co—84 bags lead; 2,696 bags joowari; 31 bundles wool; 200 bags gum tragakanth; 200 bags tobacco; 3 bags old copper; 9 bundles skins; 6 bundles sharkfins; 4 cases tortoise sheel; 13 tins pearls.

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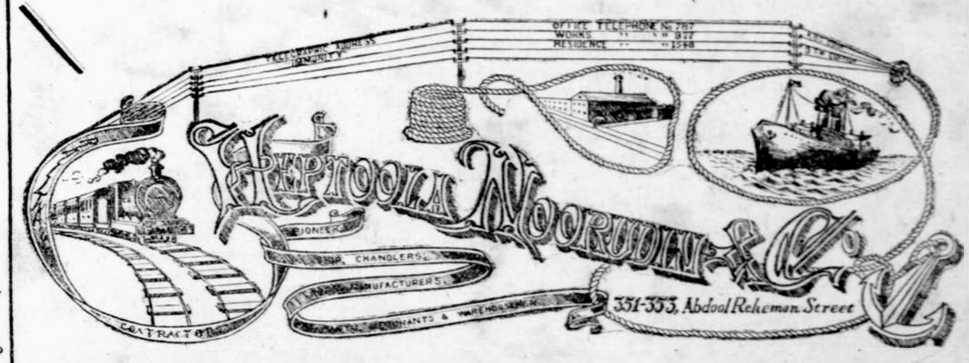

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BENARES CITY.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

A YEAR'S RECORD.

Let us look to the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal for 1917-18 and study the progress of education in Bengal during the year under review in the light of cold figures.

To begin at the beginning, the total number of primary schools, upper primary and lower primary, for boys returned on the 31st March 1918 stood at 34,074 and the total number of pupils was shewn at 1,182,660. Of these 156,982 belonged to upper primary and 1,024,678 to lower primary schools. The figures for 1916-17, however, were 159,747 and 1,003,039 respectively.

There is thus a falling-off in the number of pupils in upper primary schools, while the number in lower primary schools has gone up. Why this falling-off? It does not mark one solitary year. Says the Report: 'A steady decrease in the number of pupils in upper primary schools have been noticed for some years and it is attributed mainly to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education." The reason may seem curious at first sight but on closer inspection does not appear to be imaginary.

True, there has been for some time past a persistent cry for replacing English by the vernacular as the medium of instruction. The cry is bound to grow in volume and English may eventually be made a compulsory second language. But that is far off yet. And unless the system as a whole is changed from top to bottom, it is but unreasonable, even unnatural to expect that the bottom will reform itself automatically. There is also the main point. Purely vernacular education, as such, will not do, for there is that problem of problems, the bread problem involved in it. English to us is State language. It is more than that. It is the language which enables us to earn our daily bread. It is even more that. It is a world language which places us in communication with the thought current of the world.

Turn we now to secondary education for boys. What are the figures? "Secondary schools of all classes in the Presidency increased from 2,649 to 2,673," but there is an ominous *but*. The number of pupils, we are told, fell from 399,682 to 396,465 during the year under review. The general condition of secondary education, we are told, is unsatisfactory, though the number of high schools shows an increase. Of the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 900,000, the proposal has been made to allot 450, for the improvement of secondary education and the Secretary of State's orders are awaited in this connection. The curricula will also soon be revised so as to place secondary schools on a broader basis.

Under Collegiate Education, the number of Colleges increased by one, to wit, the Carmichael College at Rungpore. Here there was an appreciable increase in the number of students—the number in the year under review increased to 20,479 from 18,478, the last year's figure. The most noticeable feature of the year, however, was the inauguration of the new scheme of post-graduate teaching. Under this scheme all instruction after the B.A. and B.Sc. standard is undertaken by the university. The Report says that it is yet too early to say whether the system will mean the complete severance from the college of Post-Graduate students. A straw, however, shows which way the wind blows and it is much more likely than not that the post-graduate students will flock in larger numbers yearly round the university lecture hall.

Under Physical training we note that a course of instruction in Physical training was given by Dr. Segard at the Y. M. C. A., Calcutta and that the proposal to appoint a whole-time Adviser in Physical education is under the consideration of Government and that further, the scheme for providing schools and colleges with suitable playgrounds out of the recurring Imperial grant of 3,50,000 is being considered.

The sorriest part of the Report is that which deals with Moral Instruction. "There is no regular organisation for moral instruction. It is attempted very often in class-rooms and students' literary societies. Religious instruction is imparted in Mission schools, *madrasahs*, *maktabs* and *tols*—is what the Report mournfully tells us and in the next few lines is disclosed the fact that "a number of schoolboys were arrested by the police for complicity in political offences." Does this not furnish the strongest of all reasons why the report next year under Moral Instruction should not relegate it entirely to missionary bodies and literary societies but should do some work initiated by the Department itself?

The following from a note by Sir John Woodroffe in reply to questions issued by the Universities Commission will bear reproduction:

"How can traditional morality be preserved when the whole course of education is to ignore it and thus leave it the easier prey of sectarian attack and secular scepticism? How can the Indian student present an effective attitude to life if the course of his validity is neglected or suppressed. . . . . It is true that an increasing national consciousness has been to some extent remedying the evils . . . . . but the necessity to remove the causes of these evils still remains."—The "Hindoo Patriot."

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Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anaemic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate—he has none of these risks to run—and, mixed with his food, he gets a love and sympathy that no manufactured product can give. That is why you will take Glaxo yourself before you give up breast feeding as hopeless. But when your doctor or commonsense advises bottle feeding you will be wise to select the food that most nearly meets your baby's demands.

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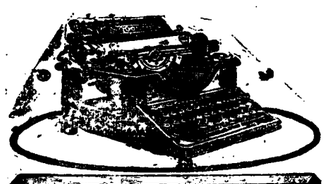

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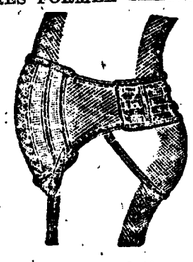

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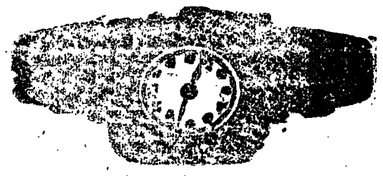

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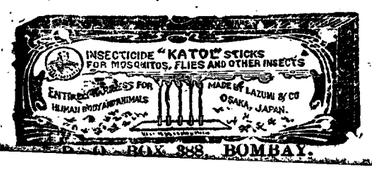

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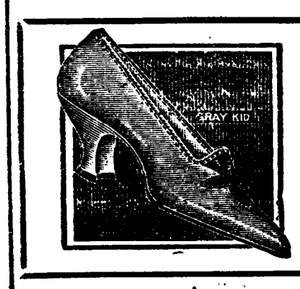

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